

The London and China 新聞紙 Telegraph.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY ON ARRIVAL OF THE P. & O., MESSAGERIES, AND PACIFIC MAILS FROM CHINA JAPAN, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, &c.

IN CONNECTION WITH THE "LONDON AND CHINA EXPRESS." A WEEKLY SUMMARY FOR THE OUTWARD MAILS.

VOL. XIII.—No. 424.]

LONDON, MONDAY, OCT. 16, 1871.

[Price 9d.—Subscription, £2 2s. per annum, Postage included.]

Latest Arrivals.

Ports.	OUTWARD.		HOMeward.
	From London.	Arrived out.	Received Oct. 14.
JAPAN —Yokohama.....	June 30	Aug. 16	Aug. 22
Yedo	" 16	" 7	" 17
Osaka and Hogo.....	" 16	" 5	" 14
Hakodadi	" 16	" 5	" 14
Nagasaki	" 16	" 5	" 14
CHINA —Peking			
Tien-tsin			
Chefoo			
New-chwang	" 16	" 2	" 19
Hankow	" 16	" 2	" 20
Kiu-kiang	" 16	" 2	" 20
Chin-kiang	" 16	" 2	" 20
Shanghai	July 7	" 22	" 25
Ningpo	" 7	" 21	" 26
Foochow	" 7	" 21	" 26
Formosa	" 7	" 21	" 26
Amoy	" 7	" 21	" 26
Swatow	" 7	" 21	" 26
Hong Kong	" 21	" 28	Sept. 1
Canton	" 21	" 28	Sept. 1
Macao	" 21	" 28	Sept. 1
PHILIPPINES —Manila.....	July 14	" 23	Aug. 28
COCHIN-CHINA —Saigon.....	July 14	" 23	Aug. 28
SIAM —Bangkok.....	—	—	" 24
BORNEO —Labuan.....	—	—	" 24
Sarawak	June 30	Aug. 5	" 15
Batavia	July 21	" 24	" 31
Samarang	July 21	" 24	" 31
Sourabaya	July 21	" 24	" 31
MALACCA STRAITS —Singapore	Aug. 4	Sept. 3	Sept. 9
Penang	" 4	" 5	" 11
Galle	" 25	" 19	" 20
Ceylon —Colombo	" 25	" 19	" 20

THE MAILS, &c.

The above mail (P. and O.) was delivered, via Brindisi, on Saturday, the 14th inst., its due date. The next inward mail (French) is due, via Marseilles, on the 21st inst., with dates—Yokohama Aug. 29, Shanghai Sept. 1, Hong Kong Sept. 8, Singapore Sept. 16.

List of Passengers.

PASSENGERS INWARD.

By this mail, to Brindisi, per P. and O. steamer *Delta*, arrived Oct. 10.—From Galle: Mr. A. G. Thomson, Mr. Niose, Colonel Byrde, and one second-class passenger.

To Southampton, per P. and O. steamer *Mooltan*, expected to arrive Oct. 21.—From Yokohama: Mrs. Pearce and child. From Hong Kong: Mrs. Methven and four second-class passengers. From Singapore: Captain Vandeleur and four second-class passengers. From Penang: Mr. Thompson. From Galle: Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Thomson, Mrs. Wall, Mr. Dobree, and two second-class passengers.

By last Bombay mail, to Brindisi, per P. and O. steamer *Pera*, arrived Oct. 3.—From Singapore: Mr. E. T. Laws.

PASSENGERS OUTWARD.

Per P. and O. steamer *Simla*, from Southampton, Oct. 14.—To Yokohama: Mr. Herbert Wheeler. To Hong Kong: Mr. J. L. Cornwall. To Batavia: Mr. and Mrs. J. Clark and child. To Ceylon: Mr. A. Heanley, Mr. J. A. Arnell.

Per P. and O. steamer *Poonah*, from Brindisi, Oct. 24.—To Yokohama: Mr. and Mrs. Godfrey. To Hong Kong: Miss Garrett. To Singapore: Mr. and Mrs. Maclean. Per P. and O. steamer *Mirzapore*, from Southampton (via S.C.), Oct. 26.—To Hong Kong: Mr. S. A. Heinemann. To Ceylon: Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Fergusson, son and daughter, Capt. C. H. Leyard, Miss Blackett.

Per P. and O. steamer *Candia*, from Southampton, Oct. 28.—To Ceylon: Mr. Barton Grindrod.

Summary of News from the Far East.

JAPAN. YOKOHAMA.

Our advices from the Japan ports bear the same dates as those received by Pacific Mail, and published in our last issue.

CHINA. — SHANGHAI.

Dates extend to the 25th August. The English mail of 30th June arrived out on the 14th, and the following French mail of 7th July on the 22nd August. The following items are from the *North China Herald* of 25th August:—

There has been a missionary disturbance at a village near Ningpo. In the course of a procession praying for rain, a native Christian preacher thought fit to hold forth against idolatry, and, it is said, struck the idol. The people thought the time inopportune, and beat him. The magistrate ordered 400 blows a-piece, to the preacher for insulting the religion of the country and being thereby instrumental in getting up a row—to the others for making a row. Our correspondent's letter gives some details, for the accuracy of which, however, he cannot strictly vouch, as they are derived from a Chinese source. Dr. Parker, it will be seen, denies the truth of the statement that the preacher struck the idol. It is, of course, difficult to ascertain the exact truth in these Chinese rows; and the question is one of credibility. Our informant assured us that he had made careful inquiry, and believed his version to be true. We shall probably hear more anon.

We hear that the Taoutai has withdrawn the prohibition against Portuguese subjects taking out permits at the Customs to land opium.

The *Peking Gazette* contains a rather amusing memorial from Tseng-kwo-Fan, regarding the appointment of a magistrate to Pao-shan. We have always heard the Chinese speak of this office as a rich sinecure. The Pao-shan district is purely agricultural; there is very little to do in it, and the yield of land-tax is said to be enormous, leaving a fine margin for the magistrate. Great stress is laid upon the fact of Woosung being in his district; but we do not see very clearly what he has to do with the steamers which pass in and out of the Wangpoo. He might perhaps do something, if he would, to make the junks anchor in better order.

Newchwang is enjoying delightful weather, so cool that some distinguished visitors who have run over from Chefoo only wish they could send for their families and remain longer. Next year our correspondent suggests excursion steamers weekly between Newchwang and Shanghai. Thus far the rains have not been excessive and the crops are promising, but the news from Tientsin of the want and suffering there, can but exact sympathy and uncertainty for this province until the wet season has passed. At Kaichow, twenty miles south, there has been a flood, which caused great loss of property, and a large number of lives. The foreign community have subscribed liberally for those who are thus destitute. The Russian gunboat *Gornostay* and French *Scorpion* have visited us, and now we have the American gun vessel *Palos*, to remain until November. Business in imports has greatly improved, while produce has advanced in value, owing to an unusual demand from Swatow, Hong Kong, and Japan.

There is nothing startling at Chefoo, and life there would be very dull but for the number of visitors and health-seekers from Shanghai and other places who have honoured it with their presence. Mr. Wade, with Mrs. Wade and family, left on the 10th inst., in H.M.S. *Ocean*, for Tientsin. On hoisting his flag as Minister Mr. Wade received the customary salutes from the men-of-war in the harbour. The *Ocean* has returned from her trip

to Taku with Mr. Wade, and succeeded, we hear, in running down a large Amoy trading junk on her return passage. The crew of the junk, forty hands, were saved. H.M.'s Minister is unfortunate; the *Leven* ran ashore in bringing him down. Some people will think he had better travel by ordinary steamers. He left Tientsin in boat, en route for Peking, on the evening of the 15th August.

By the Customs statistics of trade at Shanghai for the second quarter of 1871, looking first at Cotton Goods, we find the enormous import of 3,210,694 pieces Grey Shirtings, against 954,153 last year; and 1,161,354 pieces T-Cloths, against 637,637. The import of Drills has risen from 58,000 to 100,000, and that of Chintzes fallen from 109,000 to 15,000. There has been a considerable decrease, too, in Velvets, Velvetens, and DIMITIES. The aggregate import of Woollens is 13,000 pieces less than in the corresponding quarter of 1870. Spanish Stripes and Lastings show each an increase of 5,000 pieces; Crape Lastings, Long Ells, and Lustres, each a falling off.

We take the following extracts from a letter on the overland journey to China through Siberia in the *Shanghai Courier*. The writer says:—

Robber hordes in large bodies infest the caravan roads of Mongolia. They are from Tibet or its neighbourhood, and of the tribe of Kirghis. The Russian merchants have stopped shipping, or rather transporting, their teas to Kiachta; 2,000 Chinese troops have been sent on to quell this insurrection, and the Russians in the north have sent troops to the number of 800, principally artillery, for the protection of Urga. At this Russian protection the Kirghis are very much annoyed, as it was their purpose to rifle and plunder the place. As a consequence of this state of things the traveller has great difficulty in obtaining Mongols, and if obtained (there are very few here just now) they want to go at least 100 miles to the eastward of the direct route, on purpose to avoid the Kirghis banditti. Taking all things into consideration, it would be anything but pleasant to be taken by them and thought to be a Russian subject.

On the road from Tientsin we saw in a Joss-house (a large one with a pagoda in its grounds and close to Peking) a very considerable quantity of poppy seed stored for future culture in this neighbourhood. In the neighbourhood of Shuen-wha-foo we saw large fields of the poppy under cultivation, much of it in bloom with white flower, but principally with pod containing seed. Several men were employed in scraping with a piece of iron the pod or bulb containing the seed into a small pot held in his other hand. This scraping process goes on every morning. I thought the opium was not allowed to be grown in China; here in one place it is right under the walls of a large city; in another close to their metropolis, and, if I mistake not, within Imperial ground.

The *Peking Gazette* of the 19th July mentions the arrival in the Hupeh province of an embassy from Cochin China, on its way to Peking. Of course it brings "tribute"—among which figure three elephants; but one of these died at Wuchang, either from fatigue or from the care of the "elephant doctor." It would be interesting to know how these animals are taken through China. If they are marched, and the roads are anything like they are in this province, their death from fatigue is not surprising.

As an example of the heavy weather that has lately occurred on the coast, we call attention to the reports of the ships *Daylight*, *Esmeralda*, *Vesta*, and *Canton*, which have had to put back. The British barque *Kedron*, which sailed for New York on August 16th, tea laden, had also to put back to Woosung, with loss of sails, &c.

The new church of the American Presbyterian mission at Tung-Chow has been successfully and quietly opened. Large crowds assembled on the occasion, but were perfectly quiet and orderly.

We are glad to learn that the new light-ship has arrived safely at Newchwang, and is in working order.

The *Evening Express* has ceased to exist. Uncertain whether it may not at some future time be resuscitated, it requests that its farewell may not be considered final.

The ship *Victoria Nyanza* was detained eight days at Woosung for want of water to cross the bar. Evidently the necessity for dredging has not been obviated by the new soundings.

The *Hong Kong*, steamer, from London, has brought out the plates of a steamer made at the yard of Messrs. A. and J. Inglis, Glasgow, to be put up in Shanghai on behalf of the Shanghai Steam Navigation Company. The engines from one of the old steamers are to be fitted in her. Some iron cargo boats also went out for the company.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

The news of Mr. Wade's appointment as Minister to Peking, which was received by telegraph about a fortnight ago, has neither surprised nor gratified the foreign residents in China, and has excited, as might be imagined, a certain amount of adverse comment in the press. While every one gives Mr. Wade credit for commanding ability and unflinching rectitude of purpose, his confirmation is regretted on the grounds of his well-known partiality for the existing state of affairs in China; his lukewarmness in the support of British mercantile requirements; and, perhaps above all, his singular pliancy in the hands of the "astute Irishman," as it is the fashion now to term Mr. Hart, the hidden diplomatist of the Tsung-li Yamen. This gentleman was well known to be trembling lest the appointment of Sir Harry Parkes

as Minister in China should supervene—to his own inevitable destruction as a power behind the scenes—and it has been noticed that the supporters of the Hart system in China have been repeating of late, with redoubled fervour, the old parrot-cry that "the Chinese Government would never consent to receive Sir Harry Parkes at Peking." This cry has possibly served its originators in good stead. Meanwhile people are comforting themselves with the hope that Mr. Wade, "now he is Minister," may be able to inspire his own Government with more just ideas than have hitherto prevailed among them with reference to their Chinese policy.

The Americans are much disappointed on finding by the last mail news that comparatively little interest was awakened among their countrymen at home by the receipt of the Korean intelligence. Although a strong flavour of burlesque has attended the expedition from the first—commencing with Mr. Jenkins's piratical raid upon the golden coffin, down through Consul General Seward's turgid despatches, and ending with the retreat of Admiral Rodger's squadron *re infecta*—the Americans in China have managed to get up a high degree of enthusiasm over the victories achieved and the "strongholds" captured, and would not be persuaded a couple of months ago that a force of at least twenty thousand valiant Californians would not be instantly despatched to annihilate the Korean defences before the year is out. Reflection has since convinced the majority of Mr. Low's subjects that nothing is less likely than any further action on a large scale by the Americans acting singly, and people are beginning to say that it is, after all, something to rejoice in that civilisation will probably be spared the disgrace of seeing Korea overrun (as would have been the case had the Americans been successful) by a horde of desperadoes, plunderers, and land-sharks, such as swarm in the United States. There is great hope, however, of a joint expedition, seriously planned and decently conducted, on the part of the maritime Powers who are chiefly concerned. It is no secret that Mr. Seward, the Consul General at this port, to whose representations in the first place the notion of a Korean expedition is due, feels himself placed in a very awkward position by the failure of his prognostications of an easy success, and it is rumoured that he is preparing a justification of the course he took at the outset and subsequently, which is likely to provoke recriminations in still higher quarters. Meanwhile it has recently transpired that the Korean Government have addressed the Chinese reiterating their firm determination to resist inflexibly all attempts at the conclusion of a treaty, while guaranteeing spontaneously humane treatment to any shipwrecked mariners who may come among them. This is a very clever proceeding, but is not likely to avail the obstinate Conservatives as a valid excuse much longer.

The news from North China is very gloomy, owing to the widespread devastation caused by the floods between Peking and Tientsin, rendering probably one-third of the population homeless, and cutting off all hope of recovering the autumn harvest of grain. A great part of the city of Tientsin is under water, and the foreign settlement at Tsze-chu-Sin is in a most forlorn state. The mudhouses, of which the villages that line the Peiho consist, are in many cases almost wholly washed away, and the country is flooded on either bank for many miles. With so vast a population deprived of shelter and means of subsistence there is but one prospect in China, viz., an outbreak of brigandage, and this may be looked for on a large scale during the coming winter.

AMOI.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AMOI, AUGUST 28, 1871.

Since writing to you by last mail a good deal of the mystery that surrounded the question of the so-called distribution of poisonous pills has been cleared up. I mentioned to you the astounding rapidity with which the rumours had been circulated throughout this region, and also that there was unquestionably a very large distribution of pills going on both in town and country. The perplexing question was, how were these rumours set afloat; and who were the distributors of the pills? Everybody had his own version of the matter; but no theory was yet found that could give a satisfactory explanation. Some foreigners who seemed more wise than the rest affirmed that the whole arose out of the plots of certain secret societies that have their ramifications spread throughout the South; but this theory, like the rest, has had to be abandoned, because the logic of facts is directly opposed to it. Events that have transpired since my last letter have convinced me of one fact, viz., that the mandarins are at the bottom of the whole, and that they alone are responsible for all the excitement that is at present agitating this whole region. You will remember that the "French Circular," amongst other ominous statements, has the following:—"In fact if this policy is the only one on which one can rely (to settle) the differences between Christians and non-Christians, it will become more precarious in proportion to the necessity there will be to recur to it oftener, and the disorders like Tientsin will be repeated more terribly each time." To my mind the key to the present disturbances is to be found in the above quotation. It is evident there is a plot on the part of those in authority to prove this part of the circular, and to produce a state of feeling which may in the end result in a tragedy more fearful than that of Tientsin. A few facts concisely

put will give you the history of the case, and at the same time my reasons for believing the authorities implicated :—

1. When the news reached Amoy of the disturbances in Canton, arising out of the reported spread of poisonous pills there, the people in this place manifested, in the first instance, very little feeling on the subject; very few, I believe, beyond those connected with foreigners, knew anything about it. A day or two after, two of the mandarins put out proclamations stating that they had heard from Canton respecting these pills, and warning the people against a class of men who, under the guise of benevolence, had come up to Amoy for the very purpose of distributing them here. They also informed the people that should they have been deceived into taking any of these poisonous medicines they had antidotes which they were prepared to give to all that applied. All at once an intense excitement burst throughout the town—placards were freely posted in all the prominent thoroughfares, describing the pill and referring to the proclamations as their authority. The fear and anxiety of the people may be better imagined than described.

2. The rumours spread like lightning from Amoy to Chin-chew, a large prefectural city fifty miles north of this. Placards of the most offensive character, in which it was stated distinctly that the foreigners were the prime movers in all this atrocious scheme for the wholesale destruction of the people, and of course that the Christians were the allies and agents in the distribution of the pills. One of these placards, contrary to the usual practice, was actually printed, and the name and residence of the publisher ostentatiously affixed. The man belongs to a well-known firm in the city. Notwithstanding all the rumours and agitation that filled the entire city, the authorities remained passive, and took no steps to restrain the issue of these libellous placards.

3. The rumours spread also to Chang-chow, another large prefectural city, thirty-five miles west of Amoy. I myself got there whilst the excitement arising from the receipt of the Amoy news was at its height. Again the foreigners and the Christians were accused of being the authors of the troubles. In the course of ten days all the excitement had cooled down, and there was every prospect that the subject was about to be entirely dropped. At this juncture the district magistrate of the city puts out a proclamation stating that he had received a letter from one of the mandarins in Amoy on the subject of these poisonous medicines. He warns the people against the bad men that are spreading them abroad, and tells them to strictly guard their wells, as the most infamous designs are afloat to injure and destroy the people living within his district. Of course the excitement at once rose to fever heat. In two days after this another proclamation is put out by him, saying that he has seized a man who is one of a party of four who have come to the city for the special purpose of distributing their poisons. This man has confessed that he got his medicines from foreigners in Macao, with express orders to poison the wells throughout the whole country; that he and the other three had done so, and would have proceeded throughout the Empire, had they not been seized by the authorities. A few days after this the mandarin issues a proclamation stating what all the city knows by this time, that he has had the criminal executed, and offers a reward to any person or persons that will seize and bring before him the other three. Again, two days after this a military mandarin of the third rank issues a proclamation in obedience to the orders of his immediate superior. In this the whole confession of the man beheaded is given. The man in that states by whom he was employed—gives an account of the medicines given him for distribution, and adds a variety of statements which seem highly absurd and ludicrous to a foreigner, but which are intensely believed in by the Chinese, and which were considered of a sufficiently grave character to warrant his execution. One of the proclamations above mentioned advises the people to clean out their wells—to build walls round them, and to have a wooden covering made so that they may be locked and kept safe from the designs of these evil men.

4. Amid all the excitement, and throughout this epidemic of placards, in which the foreigners are freely charged with the most abominable schemes for the destruction of life, not a single step, so far as I can ascertain, has been taken by the authorities to refute or repress the slanders that have been circulated far and wide. It is not until the authorities have been appealed to by the English and American Consuls, to whom the inflammatory proclamations have been shown, that they make any movement to lead the public feeling into a right direction.

You will observe from the above that the public agitation has been, I may say, originated, and certainly stimulated, by those in power. Had those remained simply quiet we should have had no excitement worth mentioning. The mandarins have taken the lead throughout. They have assumed that they had information which the people had not. The district magistrate in his proclamation, in which he stated that he had examined the criminal who was subsequently executed, declared that his confession exactly agreed with his own investigations on the same subject. They are morally responsible therefore for the present attitude of the people throughout this region. The Chinese people when left to themselves exhibit no widespread feeling of animosity against the foreigner. When they are informed

however by their authorities upon what they declare to be good evidence that these foreigners have the most murderous intentions respecting the people of the entire eighteen provinces, is it any wonder that a spirit of hatred should be aroused that might lead them into any excesses? A Chinaman, under ordinary circumstances, is a stolid and sluggish kind of being when compared with the more excitable men of the West; and yet when he is aroused he becomes a very demon, and, as the scenes connected with the Tientsin Massacre prove, shows himself capable of the wildest excesses of cruelty and revenge. Previous to the tragedy in Tientsin the people were excited by absurd and impossible stories of the wrongdoing of the foreigners; placards were posted up, and a district magistrate there put out an inflammatory proclamation which still further aroused the passions of the people. Precisely the same course is being pursued in this region at the present moment, whether with the intention of the same fearful result I cannot say. The English Government will be incurring a grave responsibility if this state of things is allowed to go on unchecked. The testimony of men competent to speak on this subject has been repeatedly offered. The fearful atrocities of Tientsin are still fresh in the recollection of every one, and ought not to need repetition before our rulers will learn what is the true policy that ought to be adopted towards a Government that is incapable of being moved by sentiments of justice and honour.

HONG KONG.

Advices from this port are to the 1st September. The P. and O. mail with dates to July 14 was received on the 22nd, and the French mail of July 21st on the 28 August.

We are indebted to the *China Mail* for the following items :—

A meeting of Justices of Peace was held at the Chamber of Commerce on the 30th August, to consider whether, under the circumstances of the alarming increase of crimes in the colony, and the apparent powerlessness of the police to prevent it, or even to discover and arrest the offenders, some steps might not be taken on behalf of the community at large to ascertain the cause of the existing state of matters and inaugurate some reform for the future. It was proposed by Mr. Maclean, seconded by M. E. D. Sassoon, and carried unanimously :—"That the whole body of non-official J. P.s wait upon his Excellency the Lieut.-Governor by appointment and ascertain if any and what immediate steps are being taken by the Government with regard to the reformation of the police Force." It was then proposed by Mr. T. G. Linstead, seconded by the Hon. P. Ryrie, Esq., and carried unanimously :—"That his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor be also requested to appoint a Commission, consisting principally of residents not official members of the Government, with full power and authority to inquire into the existing state of the police force, the result of such inquiry to be made public, and that the former official report of the Commission of 1869 be as a preliminary placed in the hands of the Commission now desired to be appointed."

We learn upon good authority that Senor M. del Cano, Spanish Consul at Macao, has received a telegram from his Government to the effect that Chinese emigration to Cuba is not (the decrees of April 27 last notwithstanding) to be discontinued. In connection with this subject we further understand that the Cuban planters have come to the conclusion that the go-between system of coolie brokers, crimps, &c., is opposed to their interests. They are now making efforts to induce direct emigration—in other words, a direct contract between the coolie and his future master. To this end Mr. F. Abella, agent of a "planters' society," constituted to carry out the revised system, has proceeded to Amoy to engage coolies. The terms offered are more liberal than has hitherto been the case, and Mr. Abella's four years' residence in China should have taught him something in the way of experience. We cannot believe that any system of coolie emigration to Cuba will (for many years at least) be unattended with abuses and hardships to the coolie; but if Mr. Abella inaugurates a scheme in which those two most objectionable features—the Chinese crimp here and the Cuban contract broker there—are done away with, we shall cheerfully admit that he has improved the aspect of a business which heretofore has been simply and solely a crying shame in the face of civilised humanity.

The landing of H.M.'s 10th Regiment from Yokohama per *Tummar* took place at dawn on the 22nd August; and while we welcome our coming protectors, we most sincerely wish God-speed to our departing friends of the 75th Regiment.

We have to acknowledge the receipt of a hundred page pamphlet entitled "A Sketch of our Relations with China during three and a half centuries, 1517-1869: By Baron De Meritens, Knight of the Legion D'Honneur, formerly Chinese Secretary to the French Legation at Peking, late Commissioner of Chinese Customs at Foochow."

A court-martial was held on board H.M.S. *Princess Charlotte*, on Saturday, the 19th instant, for the trial of Mr. Thomas Carline, engineer of H.M.S. *Princess Charlotte*. The prisoner pleaded guilty to charges of quitting the ship without leave and drunkenness, and was sentenced to be dismissed from Her Majesty Service. A second court assembled immediately afterwards, for the trial of Mr. Edward J. Parker, gunner, supernumerary of H.M.S. *Princess Charlotte*, on a charge of drunkenness on duty. The pri-

soner pleaded guilty, and was adjudged to be dismissed from Her Majesty's Service.

A serious attack was made upon Mr. G. L. Tomlin, of the Surveyor-General's Department, on Caine-road, on the evening of the 28th August. At half-past seven Mr. Tomlin was found lying insensible in the road near Glenisla, the pockets of his trousers turned inside out, his body showing a severe cut on the back of the head, and his watch and chain absent. The unfortunate gentleman remains in an unconscious state.

We have been favoured with the following communication per str. *Kwangtung* :—

Great excitement existed at Foochow for some days before, and at the date of, the *Kwangtung's* departure, in connection with the "Shan-sin-fan" swindle. Foreigners were very anxious for the return of H.M.S. *Elk* from Formosa. The native authorities had notified the different Consuls to warn their subjects not to go into the interior or far from the settlements. A foreigner belonging to a vessel at Pagoda Anchorage had wandered on shore about half way between that place and the city, and was found looking [down a well, unfortunately for himself. The people fell upon him, and beat him severely. The Mandarins got hold of him, and forwarded him on to the city, where the authorities re-clothed him, fed him, and presented him with \$20, before handing him over to his Consul. It was currently reported that one of the principal causes of the excitement was that one of the missionaries had actually received a consignment of pills by a recent steamer; and it had come to the knowledge of the natives. It is needless to say that these pills were not the dreaded "Shan-sin-Fan," but were distributed by the well-meaning consignee, as "antidotes" amongst opium smokers, a thing he has been in the habit of doing for some years.

We learn from Macao that the pirates there have been unusually lively since the departure of the Anglo-Chinese fleet. An incident took place on the 27th August which well illustrates both the daring of the pirates and the ingenuity of the fishermen in the neighbourhood. It appears that two piratical boats fell upon a fishing-boat just outside the harbour, and was making short work of its contents, when a large number of fishing junks in the vicinity formed a cordon round the marauders, while a message was at once despatched inside the harbour for assistance. The Macao Government at once got together a force and sent them to the place where the pirates were cooped up by the fishermen. But the pirates thus brought to bay had one mode of escape, though their two boats could not be saved. They had the shore on their lee, and the crews found their way to leeward, leaving the boats to look after themselves. Four of the natives from the freebooters' junks were caught, however, and the junks were secured. Had the Government completed the cordon by sending a party of soldiers on the shore near the assembled fleet of boats, a large number of the pirates might have been captured. As it was, the sea-rovers have received a check from the novel and somewhat amusing expedient of the fishermen. It is said that one or two casualties occurred among the fishermen, one of which proved fatal.

We also hear that the Holy City is likely to have for its next Governor an officer of the Portuguese army, and that telegraphic news has been received to that effect. The Governor also brings out his secretary; but we have not learnt the names nor the precise time when they may be looked for.

The annual meeting of shareholders and subscribers to the City Hall was held on the afternoon of the 18th August. The report states that a favourable result has attended the decision of the committee to reduce the rent previously charged for the use of the theatre, hall, and ante-rooms. The duties of secretary, librarian, and curator, so satisfactorily performed during the absence of Mr. N. B. Dennys by Mr. J. J. Francis, have been resumed by the former gentleman on his return to the colony. The report was unanimously adopted.

The second ordinary meeting of shareholders in the China Fire Insurance Company was held on the 25th August, when the report was carried unanimously, and the shareholders thereupon resolved themselves into an extraordinary meeting, to consider a change in the articles of association. The chairman proposed:—"That meetings of the shareholders of the company shall be held yearly, in the month of February, and that the accounts should be made up to the 31st December." Carried unanimously.

In the North German Court at Kanagawa, on Aug. 17, the case of John Grigor, Manager of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank, v. Heinrich Ohl, administrator to the estates of E. Seyd and Co., was heard. Mr. F. W. Marks appeared for the Bank. This was an action brought to recover forty bales of silk hypothecated to the Bank on May 16, 1871, by Messrs. Seyd and Co., to secure an advance of \$28,000, and interest, which silk had been seized by the administrator in Messrs. Seyd's bankruptcy. Judgment was deferred.

S I A M.

BANGKOK.

Dates are to the 24th August. The following items are from the columns of the *Siam Advertiser*, and we have much pleasure in congratulating our contemporary on completing the second year of his literary existence, to which he alludes in very feeling

terms in a leading article. We wish him every success, and can assure him that he has the esteem of his friends at home with their friends, as much as those who are "at home" with him.

It is believed that Captain Peterson, of the Siamese ship *St. George*, must have been lost in a typhoon in the China Seas last year, with one of his sisters. Captain Peterson will be remembered as the officer who married a native woman last year, after having cohabited with her for a long time.

The determination of his Majesty the King of Siam to visit British India may now be considered a fixed fact, and his Majesty will probably leave Bangkok in the execution of that determination some time next December, about the latter part of the month.

We regret to learn that the veteran and indefatigable missionary, the Rev. D. B. Bradley, M.D., has been seriously ill. Later information describes the reverend gentleman's condition as improving.

By a storm on the 22nd August the new building, which was being erected on the Steam Rice Mill lot, adjoining the premises of Messrs. Pickenpack, Thies and Co., was reduced to a mass of ruins. The new building was not yet braced by partitions. During the fury of the storm many of the workmen and some of the paddy men who had just been paid resorted to it for shelter; but the building fell, and the casualties are three killed, one so seriously wounded that he probably cannot recover, and seventeen others wounded.

Nothing remarkable in the amount of rainfall at this state of the rainy season. The very high tides show abundance of water up country. The annual inundations at Ayuthia have commenced. The reports of the anticipated rice crop in that extensive rice-growing district are still very favourable. The prospects of the next rice crop at Panatsanik'on are likewise very favourable. The grain of the first district is Namuang paddy, that of the latter Nasuen. The grain at Ayuthia is planted by scattering, at Panatsanik'on by transplanting.

BORNEO.

SARAWAK.

Dates are to the 15th Aug.; the outward mail of 30th June reached this port on the 5th Aug. We are indebted to the *Sarawak Gazette* for the following:—

Mr. W. W. Birch, the Colonial Secretary at Singapore, has had a favourable interview with the Sultan of Salangore, with reference to the late occurrences there. Three rajahs who took part against the Government authorities have been outlawed, and one Tongko Udin, who is said to be well-disposed and peaceful, has been made Governor of the Sultan's province.

The Dyaks of Kanowit are moving down the river as a proof of their submission to the Government, and those who had fortified themselves on the mountains in the Mujok have already removed.

H. M. S. *Nassau*, Captain Chimmo, has been engaged in surveying the China seas in the neighbourhood of the Sulu Islands, and thence to Labuan, from which place she came to Sarawak. Her stay has caused our little society to wear an aspect of unwonted gaiety.

His Highness the Rajah has been pleased to appoint Mr. E. C. Parker to be postmaster and shipping-master; Mr. R. M. Mackenzie taking his duties as accountant.

The opium farm for 1871-2 was announced for sale by public auction at the Court-house on October 2 (for November 1.)

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

SINGAPORE.

Dates extend to the 9th September. On the 30th August the *Hindustan* arrived with the English mail of the 28th July, and on the 3rd September the *Meikong* came in with the French mail of the 4th August. The following items are from the *Straits Times*:—

The question of providing asylums for the paupers which infest our streets has at last engaged the attention of the Government, and a committee has been employed in examining into the extent of the additional accommodation required for the purpose. Their report was laid before the Legislative Council on the 4th instant, and recommends the adoption of island asylums for lepers, and additional accommodation at the hospitals for the other paupers. The hospital buildings at Pulo Jerajah, near Penang, which were built some years ago under Government supervision at an expense of nearly \$20,000, furnished by public subscription at Penang, but which have never been used, the committee recommend to be taken over by Government, and used as a leper asylum. The subscribers are willing to hand over the buildings, but the distance of the island from the Settlements, and the fact that it is said to be unhealthy and deficient of water, may prove serious obstacles to the carrying out of the scheme. Though we think some of the suggestions of the committee open to objection, their report is a very interesting paper, and will well repay perusal.

Murmurs of discontent have from time to time been heard

from Penang, that though the revenue of that settlement showed a handsome surplus over its expenditure, it never reaped any benefit in the shape of public improvements, but that all the available balance in the hands of Government was expended in Singapore. The complaints were louder when it was proposed that the Government should again take in hand and complete the Singapore Waterworks. This feeling has gained such ground that it has been found necessary to reconsider the apportionment of the expenditure; a committee was appointed, who, after careful examination of the accounts, have recommended the principle of debiting each settlement with the cost of administering the Government, the military contribution, &c., in proportion to the share it contributes towards the general revenue. The result of this will be that Singapore will have a surplus of some \$150,000, Penang a deficit of about \$60,000, and Malacca a deficit of \$51,000. The Singapore surplus will then, as now, have to cover the deficits of the other settlements, and the only object of such a reappointment is to convince the people of Penang and Malacca of their liability for a share of the general expenses of the colony.

The Census returns for all three Settlements have at last been published, and though the figures are probably not wholly reliable, this being the first regular census ever taken here—an approximate idea may be formed of the relative proportions of the various nationalities composing our population. According to the report the entire resident population of the Colony is 306,776, among whom the Europeans, from all parts of Europe, number only 1,592—about 1 in 200. The number of Malays is 147,684; the Chinese 114,130; and Klings 20,125. The remaining 23,245 are of varied nationalities—Javanese, Bugis, Boyanese, Armenians, Jews, Bengalees, Siamese, Burmese, &c., &c. The return of the European population is, we presume, thoroughly correct; the number in Singapore is 922, or a ratio of nearly 1 in 100 of the given population; in Malacca, 47; in Penang and Province Wellesley, 623. The Chinese population of Singapore is 54,572, of Malacca, 13,842, and of Penang and Province Wellesley, 35,716. The number of Malays in Singapore, is 19,250, in Penang and Province Wellesley, 70,960, and Malacca, 57,474. The Malay population of Singapore and Penang proper is nearly equal, as is also that of Malacca and Province Wellesley. We are of opinion that the Chinese and native population has been greatly under estimated, and that the population of the colony is in reality not far short of half a million. The return is, however, as correct as could have been expected for a first attempt at numbering a population prejudiced against giving the desired information.

On the 29th August there were sold by auction at Batavia 75,000 piculs of Government sugar, which brought an average price of f.15.56 4-15ths per picul, and also 15,000 piculs Samarang and 10,000 piculs Kadu coffee, bringing an average price of f.37.43 and f.37.50 respectively.

By late advices from Labuan we learn that Mr. Archibald Gray, jun., the new manager of the Oriental Coal Company, had arrived at the mines, bringing with him eight Scotch miners. Mr. Hugh Townley, the underground viewer, had died from malarious fever after a few days' illness. The Chinese coolies from Singapore, engaged at the mines, were, we are told, mostly sick, but those from Hong Kong were in good health.

At the settlement of Labuan, the following changes have been made:—Mr. Falvey is appointed gaoler, vice Mr. Warren, retired on pension. Mr. Chamberlayne to be Acting Police Magistrate, vice Mr. Hugh Low, suspended. Mr. Derrick to be chief constable.

Our Chinese friends have devoted themselves during the fortnight to the festivities of the *Sumbayang Hantu*, or spirit worship, and night after night one or another of the public streets has been blocked up with tables two or three hundred feet in length, brilliantly lighted with gas, and groaning under the weight of the delicacies and edibles with which they are loaded down as offerings to the spirits. The streets and roadsides have been availed of for Chinese theatrical displays and smaller shows, and altogether have presented a gay and animated appearance.

PENANG.

Dates are to the 11th Sept.

We are indebted to the *Argus* for the following items:—

The result of the census at Penang and Province Wellesley places the population of Prince of Wales Island at 60,444, and of the Province at 71,445. The population of George Town proper is 30,068, and of the country districts of the island 30,376. The Chinese population of the town is 14,461, of the country 8,678, and of the Province 12,577. The Malay population is, in town 3,696, in the country 16,501, and in Province Wellesley 50,763. The return of inhabitants without declared occupation is very large, being 12,637 in George Town, 15,417 in the country districts, and 30,405 in Province Wellesley; but we presume this is the result of negligence in filling up the "occupation" column, and that little dependence is to be placed in these figures. The number of males and females in George Town are, 17,403 men and 3,543 boys, 5,964 women and 3,158 girls; in the country districts, 13,689 men and 5,207 boys, 6,654 women and 4,826 girls; in Province Wellesley, 32,024 men and 11,553 boys, 16,632 women and 11,266 girls.

A meeting of the Municipal Commissioners was held at their office on the 6th Sept. The Secretary informed the Commissioners that one of the original contractors who tendered for building the

retaining wall at Prangin for fifteen hundred and odd dollars had since offered to do the work for \$1,200, and that he had given the contract to him.

The President informed the Commissioners that a report had been sent him from Province Wellesley that gave the number of cases of small-pox now existing there at 129, that is to say, 80 in the North, and 49 in the South.

The want of an assessor to assess the houses and lands in Penang was discussed, and the president mentioned the name of Mr. Koh Sin Tat, of Messrs. Tye Sin Tat and Co., as a gentleman who could be entrusted with the duties of Assessor. But Mr. Herriot considered that Mr. Koh Sin Tat did not possess the required experience, and would not do as an Assessor. He mentioned Mr. Thean Tek, but his name being objected to, it was decided to wait until the return from China of Mr. Foo Tye Sin.

Tan Neoh Keah, who absconded with \$933, the property of his employers, was arrested by Captain Speedy, at Malacca. The greater part of the money was found on his person. On the passage between Malacca and Penang, the prisoner managed to evade the vigilance of the peon who had him in custody, and deliberately threw himself overboard and was drowned.

THE GRAVE OF COLONEL CATHCART.

A correspondent has kindly favoured us with the following interesting information:—

In the course of the works necessary for laying the telegraph cable from Anjer Point to Sumatra the coffin of Lieutenant Colonel the Hon. Charles Allen Cathcart, M.P., who died June 10, 1788, aged twenty-nine years, was discovered at a considerable distance below the surface.

Commercial Report.

(For dates see first page.)

IMPORTS.

HANKOW.—During the closing week there had been a brisk demand for Grey Shirtings at improved rates, but otherwise the market had been extremely quiet throughout the fortnight, sales being small and generally at a decline on last quotations. Grey Shirtings: The market remained dull and weak, and prices further declined about 3 candareens after last mail left, but latterly there had been active enquiry, and a recovery of about 5 candareens. Quotations Tls. 1.70 to 1.77 for 7 lbs., Tls. 1.88 to 1.98 for 8½ lbs., and Tls. 2.40 to 2.60 per piece for 9½ lbs. White Shirtings: No enquiry and nominal. T-Cloths very quiet; holders had not forced sales, best 7 lbs. quoted Tls 1.70. Drills: Arrivals large; demand fallen off, and sales pressed at a decline of fully a mace. A sale of best English reported at Tls. 3.16. Jeans not asked for; quoted Tls. 2.30 to 2.40. Fancy and Dyed Cottons: Small sales at last quotations. Woollens and Worsteds—Camlets: Few sales of favourite chop. Long Ells: Assorted nominally higher, but no contracts passed. Orleans and Lustres: Demand subsided.

SHANGHAI.—Grey Shirtings: A speculative demand had been shown for 8½ lb., and resulted in large settlement; it lasted a few days only, but, although great quietness has since ruled, the advance established had not been wholly lost; the closing quotations for Dewhurst's Pheasant chop being Tls. 1.90 to 1.91, against Tls. 1.87½ to 1.88½ last mail. Nothing whatever has been done in the heavy qualities, and the quotations were nominal. White Shirtings: No inquiry or transactions. T-Cloths: Small demand for 6 lbs. of low qualities at Tls. 1.14 to 1.19, but few settlements recorded. 7 lb. goods of same class also asked for and sold at Tls. 1.40 to 1.45. Buyers, however, disinclined to pay over Tls. 1.36 to 1.42. In Mexican 7 lbs. more doing, and firm at Tls. 1.58 to 1.62; 8 lb. placed to moderate extent, but demand on a limited scale, and prices favour buyers. Drills showed a further decline; native holders anxious to quit stocks at receding rates. Jeans much weaker. Best English freely offered at Tls. 2.00 to 2.35; few buyers. Dutch changed hands at Tls. 2.42½. Nothing done in American. Sheetings: No transactions. Fancy Cottons: A few Dyed Brocades, best chop, changed hands at Tls. 3. Chintzes rather lower. White Spots in demand, but stock exhausted. Velvets unchanged in value, but very little doing. The market for almost every description of Fancies was inactive and drooping. Woollens: Quiet market for all classes of Woollen manufactures, and former quotations had not been sustained in any one instance. A resale of Scarlet Camlets reported at Tls. 14, and Tls. 13.65 refused for a fair assortment of C P H. Figured Orleans find buyers for Hankow at a fall of nearly 1 mace. In Long Ells, Lastings, Crapes, or Spanish Stripes scarcely any business reported, and prices of all easier. Market closed dull, with a downward tendency.

HONG KONG.—The only article showing any marked activity during the past fortnight had been T-Cloths. These had been taken freely, but most other goods had been neglected. Woollens generally were firm, but very little business is reported. Cotton Yarn: Market completely stagnant. Holders generally inclined to be firm, and there was no reason to suppose that when business is resumed any concession will be made upon the scale of prices last quoted. Grey Shirtings unchanged, very little doing, at \$2.15 to 2.17½ for 7 lb., and \$2.45 to 2.50 for 8½ lbs. White Shirtings without improvement. T-Cloths: Demand had continued steady. Ordinary 6 lbs. readily saleable at \$1.60 to 1.62½; 7 lbs. are in fair demand, up to \$1.87½ per piece. Mexicans: 6 lbs. quite neglected; \$1.70 to 1.75 nominal quotations; 7 lbs. more active, and considerable settlements at rates varying from \$2.08 to 2.17½ according to quality. 8 lbs. 36-in. worth \$2.40 to 2.50. Grey Twills: Fair demand for English at \$3.70 to 3.75 for 14 lbs., and \$4.00 to 4.05 for 15 lbs. Dutch and American neglected. Chintzes saleable at an advance of about 10 cents. Dyed Spots quoted about 25 cents higher, and Brocades also showed a small improvement. Blue

Handkerchiefs in better demand. Other fancy goods unaltered. Medium Cloth quitted in small quantities at former rates. Spanish Stripes—Settlements confined almost exclusively to heavy German descriptions at 90 to 92½ cents. Long Ells maintained their value. Settlements of HH Assorted at \$7.25 per piece, and a parcel of "Dog Chop" placed at \$8.25. Camlets very firm; quotations advanced 50 cents per piece, but no sellers. Lastings without change. Metals—Nail Rod Iron: Holders firmer, and market better, though not much doing. Good assortments of Nos. 1/6 worth \$2.45 to 2.55 per picul, and a parcel of Nos. 4/6 placed at \$2.65. Bars and Hoop Iron are neglected. Tin-Plates not inquired for. Iron Wire sales at \$6.00 to 6.40. Quick-silver has advanced to \$98 to 100. Yellow Metal Sheathing quiet and unchanged, sales at 20 per picul for Muntz's. Lead slightly better, but still much depressed. Nothing doing in L. B. and Co. and W. B.

SINGAPORE.—We are indebted to Messrs. Boustead's Report for the following:—39-inch Grey Shirtings: Only moderate inquiry for 8½ lbs., with sales at \$2.42½ to 2.45, principally at the lower quotation, holders asking higher prices. 7 lbs. very quiet at \$2.10 to 2.12½. 6 lbs. without improvement, and dull at \$1.75 to 1.80. 45-inch: 8 lbs. very dull, small sales at \$2.35; 9 lbs. still in demand at \$2.82½, but no stocks. 32-inch Grey T-Cloth in excellent demand, especially 6 lbs., and stocks of all weights very light; prices firm at a slight advance. Closing quotations—\$1.30 to 1.35 for 5 lbs., \$1.62½ to 1.65 for 6 lbs., and \$1.80 to 1.82½ for 7 lbs.; light weights dull at about last quotations—4 lbs., \$1; 4½ lbs., \$1.10 to 1.12½. Grey Madapollams: No stock of 2½ lbs., which are inquired for at \$17; 3 lbs. dull at \$18. 30-inch Grey Supers: Good demand for No. 1 at \$1.95; No. 2, limited inquiry at \$2.05; No. 3, very dull at \$2.15. 36-inch White Shirtings without change; fair inquiry for fine; medium and low dull. 36-inch White Spots: Limited inquiry for 14 by 15 at \$2.47½ to 2.50; for 16 by 16 no demand. 30-inch White Brocades: No demand; quotations nominal. 45-inch White Cambrics: Strong demand for 15-16's, and market cleared—last sales at \$28½ to 29½; No. 24's without inquiry, and nominal at \$18 for 18 by 18; lower qualities placed at \$16½ to 16½. 32-inch Imitation Irishes in better demand, and stocks having been reduced, firmer, 16 by 15½ lbs. quoted \$1.67½ to 1.70. Dyed Shirtings and Brocades without enquiry and nominal; nothing doing in Velvets. Stocks of Turkey Red Cambrics continue heavy and demand trifling, 2½ lbs. \$2.07½ to 2.10; 3 lbs. \$2.20 to 2.25; no enquiry; for lighter weights. Turkey Red Mulls in limited request at \$30½ for 2 lbs., 1½ lbs. quoted \$28 per corg. Woollen Goods: Still good demand for 32 lbs. Camlets: Sales of Scarlet at \$17; inferior assorted offered at \$15, without finding buyers. Scarlet Long Ells: 12 lbs. enquired for at \$7.20 to 7.25, but holders asking an advance had checked business; other weights dull, 8 lbs. \$5; 9 lbs. \$5.50. Scarlet Bombazettes no demand. Lastings and Lustres without any enquiry. Grey Yarn: No improvement; all counts very dull, 18-24s., \$90 to 92½, 30s., \$105, 40s., \$111 to 112. Turkey Red in moderate demand for 12 lbs. of favourite marks at \$135 to 137½; 10 lbs. quiet at \$127½ to 130. Imperial Red in no demand at \$67, and Dark Green quiet at \$78 to 80.

PENANG.—The past fortnight had been very dull for nearly every description of imports, and very few transactions were reported. Grey Shirtings: 6 lbs. in request at \$39, stocks small; 7 lbs. moving slowly; 8½ lbs., heavy supply, and very little inquiry. Grey Supers: Small stock; demand abated. Grey Long Cloths: Very dull; no sales. Grey Madapollams: Demand had fallen off; no sales. Grey T-Cloths: Lighter weights were in very little request, but 7 lbs. in demand; stocks reduced; moderate inquiry for 6 lbs., and sales at \$52. English Sheetings and Drills in no demand; small sales of Dutch Drills, 30 yards, at \$56. White Shirtings: Common and medium without inquiry; fine in request, but without advance; stocks reduced. White Cambrics: Improved, especially Nos. 15-16, of which stocks were small, and held for a further advance. Dyed Shirtings, Brocades, and Damasks: No transactions. Woollens: In poor demand; a sale of Assorted Lastings at 35c. Grey Yarns: Stocks of 30's smaller, and sales at \$100 cash; not much demand for other numbers. Green Yarn: 40's sold at \$79½; other colours not wanted. Iron of suitable assortments wanted; a sale of Glasgow Refined, to arrive, at \$2.75 to 2.80 for an assorted invoice. Lead and Brass Wire in no demand. A sale of Yellow Metal at \$21.

EXPORTS.

TEA.

HANKOW.—The following is from Messrs. Drysdale, Ringer, and Co.'s report:—During the fortnight a small business has been transacted, settlements amounting altogether to 8,993 chests, 3,467 half-chests. In the corresponding time last year 2,800 chests only were settled here. Although prices have ranged fully equal to the equivalent in Shanghai, in some cases even higher, the bulk of the Teas as they arrived have been at once forwarded there for sale. During the fortnight 31,327 chests 14,698 half-chests have come to hand, nearly all third crop Tea, which we still think compares favourably with last year's. Settlements are:—(At Exchange 6s. 1d., and Freight £3, adding Tls. 5 for duty, exchange, &c.)—6,880 chests 2,787 half-chests at 1s. 2d. to 1s. 3d. per lb., 2,113 chests 680 half-chests at 11½d. to 1s. 1d. Total shipments to Shanghai for sale on native account, 189,000 packages, against 195,000 packages last year.

KIUKIANG.—Black: Three chops had been settled, and 108 had gone forward to Shanghai on native account. Quotations were:—Ningchows, Tls. 18.5 to 19.25; Hohows, nominal; Green: Ten chops had arrived, but the Teamen, attracted by the high price ruling in Shanghai, would not show their masters here. Free arrivals looked for in about ten days from date.

SHANGHAI.—Messrs. Drysdale, Ringer, and Co. report as follows:—Black Teas: We have again to report a large business, settlements for the fortnight amounting to 27,700 chests and 35,000 half-chests. From date of our last report to the 21st Aug. buying was pretty general and free settlements were made; we then received advices from Foochow reporting the export thence about 8 millions in excess of last year, since when there has been less inquiry, but subsequent settlements do not

show any decline from rates previously current. The attention of buyers has been chiefly directed to Teas costing Tls. 20.00 to 22.00, equal to 1s. 2d. to 1s. 3½d.; Ningchows forming a large proportion of the quantity taken, Shuntams and Common Hohows have not been in such request, and operations in finer kinds have also been limited. Supplies have been coming forward freely, there is, however, a great falling off in quality, nearly all the late arrivals being of inferior and common grades. Our export shows an excess of 10 million pounds, with a stock of 43,000 chests against 93,000 chests same time last year. Prices: Shuntams and Hohows do not show any change in quotations; common to fair Oopacks and Oonfas, and also fair Ningchows, show a rather lower range of tael price, which, however, is fully covered by inferiority of quality. Medium to better kinds do not show any change, but the market closes with a downward tendency. Quotations (exchange at Gs. 0½d., freight £3):—Hohows, common to fair, 11½d. to 1s. 2d.; Oonams, common to fair, 11d. to 1s. 0½d.; Oopacks, common to fair, 1s. 0½d. to 1s. 3½d.; do., fair to medium, 1s. 3½d. to 1s. 5d.; Oonfas, common (to fair, 1s. 1½d. to 1s. 3½d.; Ningchows, fair to medium, 1s. 0½d. to 1s. 2½d.; do., medium to good medium, 1s. 3½d. to 1s. 5d. Green Teas: Settlements since our last have been heavy, finest kinds still commanding most attention; stock has, however, accumulated, and there is more disposition shown by holders to meet buyers, some chops of fine Teenkai having been settled at Tls. 3 less than the price for which they were held at the opening of the season. Common to medium kinds are still neglected. Pingsueys have ranged from Tls. 33 to 57, Fychow and Teenkai at Tls. 31 to 62.5 proportion. Old Tea of last season can be bought from Tls. 20 to 28.

FOOCHOW.—During the fortnight the market had been rather quiet, and business on a moderate scale. Congou: Transactions had been of a limited nature, and prices had shown some signs of weakness, but latterly purchases had been made at gradually hardening rates, and a few settlements of Flavours to Medium kinds showed a slight advance. Third crop Teas were arriving freely, and the stock amounted to 76,570 chests. Arrivals 69,900 chests, settlements 41,511 chests. Quotations: Dust and Siftings, Tls. 4 to 8; Broken Leaf to Ordinary, Tls. 8½ to 12; Fair to Good Common, Tls. 12½ to 15; Flavours to Medium, Tls. 18½ to 24½. Souchong: Fair business reported at former rates, and some purchases of second crop Teas made at Tls. 20 to 24. Arrivals, 1,000 chests, settlements, 5,258 chests. Quotations: Common Tls. 14 to 18; Medium to Fine, Tls. 19 to 27; Fine, Tls. 28. Oolong: Musters of about 27,000 half-chests fine had been shown, but as yet no business had been done. The quality was satisfactory, the Teas being superior to last season's both in leaf and in liquor. Arrivals, 11,970 half-chests. Nominal quotations:—Common to fair cargo, Tls. 16 to 19; good cargo, Tls. 21 to 23; superior to fine, Tls. 24 to 29; fine to finest, Tls. 30. Scented Teas dealt in to a fair extent, but at a decline of fully one tael and a half. Settlements, 24,298 boxes at Tls. 15½ to 23 for Caper, Tls. 15½ to 24½ for Scented Orange Pekoe, and Tls. 6 for Scented Tea Dust. Quotations:—Dust, Tls. 6; common to fair, Tls. 19 to 21; medium, Tls. 22 to 24½. Flowery Pekoe: Settlements, 330 chests, at Tls. 24 to 42.

AMOY.—Oolong: Settlements for the fortnight about 13,000 half-chests at \$20 to 24 for common to fair, \$26 to 28 for good cargo, \$29 to 31 for superior, \$32 to 36 for fine, and \$37 to 42 for finest; for fine and finest kinds, full rates continued to be paid, while cargo grades could be purchased on easier terms. Congou: About 500 half-chests of inferior quality taken at \$14 to 15.

CANTON.—The settlements reported were nearly all made during the first week of the fortnight. On receipt of telegrams advising sales in London of shipments per *Danube*, business was brought to a standstill, and all offers withdrawn. The few sales of Scented Teas show no change from quotations last current, but to effect any further settlement holders would have to accept a considerable reduction in price. In Canton Greens there had been but little doing, and of Canton district Congous no sales were reported. Settlements: Scented Orange Pekoe, 4,200 boxes at Tls. 14.00 to 25.00; Scented Caper, 13,000 boxes at Tls. 13.50 to 21.50; Gunpowder, 3,000 boxes at Tls. 16.00 to 30.00; Imperial, 600 boxes at Tls. 15.00 to 20.00.

SILK.

SHANGHAI.—The following is from Messrs. C. J. Skeggs and Co.'s Circular:—We had a very quiet market for the first seven or eight days of the fortnight, when some "Blue Elephant" chops were settled at Tls. 525, equal to 27s. 2d., but on inspection were found to be so bad that they were rejected; since then, however, business has assumed a more active form; dealers, finding it useless to hold out any longer, gave way Tls. 10 to 20 per picul on most of the medium Tsatlee and many of the common descriptions of Taysaams. This has resulted in the settlement of about 2,000 bales, buyers showing little inclination to go on unless a still further reduction is obtained. Common Tsatlees are still sought after, but owing to the mixture they contain show worse value than anything else; holders of chop Silk's are very firm, most of them assert they will not take less than Tls. 590 equal to 30s. 6d., although we believe some have been settled at Tls. 10 less. About one third of the settlements are on Chinese account or in joint account with foreigners. Stock is still about 8,000 bales. The following are a few of the prices paid: Dragon, No. 3, 30s. 0d. to 30s. 3d.; Changling, No. 3, 30s. 6d.; Blue Flag, No. 3, 27s. 2d.; Kukee Chin Jan, 27s. 2d.; Red Peacock, 26s. 4d.; Medium and Common Tsatlee, 24s. 6d. and 25s. 10d.

CANTON.—Prices during the fortnight had shown but little change, but the market had been much quieter. For America there had been less doing, and dealers had advanced their demands somewhat.

THE steamer *Priam*, in addition to a general cargo, brings the following quantities of silk:—Shipped by George Barnet and Co., 184 bales; Butterfield and Swire, 90 b.; Gamwell, F. R., 28 b.; Hogg, Brothers, 122 b.; Sassoon, D., 57 b.; Sons, and Co., 57 b.; Shaw, Brothers, and Co., 180 b.; Scheibler, Matthaei, and Co., 34 b.; Skeggs, C. J., and Co., 250 b.; Telge, Nolting, and Co., 40 b.; Turner and Co., 50 b.; Westall, Brand, and Co., 17 b.; Wright, Burkill, and Co., 25 b.; total, 1,027 b.

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, SEASON 1871-72.

TO GREAT BRITAIN.

Date.	From Yokohama & Nagasaki.	From Shanghai and Hankow.	From Foochow.	From Amoy.	From Canton, Macao, &c.	Total lbs.	Silk. Total Bales & Cases
From June 1 to July 31, 1871	—	37388273	17113260	—	4263271	58764804	17611
Corresponding period last season	10826	29880815	6496945	—	3190063	39584549	13678
<i>Shipments Since:</i>							
Aug. 12 per Sarah Scott	—	From Shanghai	...	...	...	815,528	...
— 15 ... Everest	—	Do.	...	...	...	752,555	...
— 16 ... J. R. Worcester	—	Do.	...	...	...	1,152,036	...
— 17 ... Yeavinger Belle	—	Do.	...	...	...	588,676	...
— 18 ... Lauderdale	—	Do.	...	...	...	1,777,194	...
— 19 ... Tanjore (str.)	—	Shanghai, &c.	...	...	...	—	2,404
— 19 ... Red Deer	—	Do.	...	...	...	1,003,833	...
— 20 ... Priam (str.)	—	Do.	...	...	...	1,367,757	1,111
— 21 ... Do.	—	Canton	...	...	...	160,305	...
— 22 ... Sarpidon (str.)	—	Shanghai	...	...	...	1,317,732	57
— 24 ... Avon (str.)	—	Shanghai	...	...	...	1,439,573	...
— 24 ... Do.	—	Shanghai	...	...	...	103,145	...
— By present mail str.	—	China and Japan	...	...	...	—	2,330

TO THE CONTINENT.

Date.	From Yokohama & Nagasaki.	From Shanghai and Hankow.	From Foochow.	From Amoy.	From Canton, Macao, &c.	Total lbs.	Silk. Total Bales & Cases
From June 1 to July 31, 1871	—	—	—	—	—	1989284	3437
Corresponding period last season	—	—	—	—	—	38859	7078
<i>Shipments Since:</i>							
Aug. 6 per Selim	—	From Canton	...	...	...	21,250	...
— 18 ... Tanjore (str.)	—	Do.	...	...	...	—	127
— 18 ... Do.	—	Shanghai	...	...	...	—	964
— By present mail str.	—	China and Japan	...	...	...	—	1,130

TO UNITED STATES.

Date.	From Yokohama & Nagasaki.	From Shanghai and Hankow.	From Foochow.	From Amoy.	From Canton, Macao, &c.	Total lbs.	Silk. Total Bales & Cases
From June 1 to July 31, 1871	—	—	—	—	—	3657080	539
Corresponding period last season	—	—	—	—	—	3478639	493
<i>Shipments Since:</i>							
Aug. 12 per Arizona (str.)	—	From Shanghai	...	...	...	404,729	...
— 16 ... Kedron	—	Do.	...	...	...	335,397	...
— 18 ... Brunette	—	Canton	...	...	...	141,204	...
— 18 ... Schlehallon	—	Foochow	...	...	...	708,800	...
— 21 ... Eme	—	Do.	...	...	...	722,760	...
— 21 ... Pekin	—	Canton	...	...	...	28,000	...

TO AUSTRALIA.

Date.	From Yokohama & Nagasaki.	From Shanghai and Hankow.	From Foochow.	From Amoy.	From Canton, Macao, &c.	Total lbs.	Silk. Total Bales & Cases
From June 1 to July 31, 1871	—	—	—	—	—	6,822,819	lbs
Corresponding period last year	—	—	—	—	—	3,607,939	...
<i>Shipments Since:</i>							
Aug. 13 per Clara Sayers	—	From Foochow	...	...	...	380,400	...
— 18 ... Canadine	—	Canton	...	...	...	116,000	...
— 19 ... Salacia	—	Do.	...	...	...	38,000	...
— 25 ... Albion	—	Foochow	...	...	...	288,200	...
— Mary Hamilton	—	Canton	...	...	...	13,360	...

TO GREAT BRITAIN.

From	Tea—lbs.	Silk bales China & Japan.	From	Tea—lbs.	Silk bales China & Japan.
1843 to 1844	51,022,600	...	1862 to 1863	121,273,580	72,887
1845 to 1846	57,334,200	18,600	1863 to 1864	117,463,586	46,603
1846 to 1847	63,972,000	22,144	1864 to 1865	121,236,870	32,315
1847 to 1848	77,327,800	61,283	1865 to 1866	118,333,042	62,890
1848 to 1849	92,240,300	50,481	1866 to 1867	118,423,220	50,052
1849 to 1850	76,990,255	68,315	1867 to 1868	116,890,430	57,449
1850 to 1851	65,789,792	83,134	1868 to 1869	142,789,504	70,917
1851 to 1852	85,560,452	64,169	1869 to 1870	139,740,193	63,607
1852 to 1853	90,068,160	70,644	1870 to 1871	131,969,850	51,329
1853 to 1854	109,854,040	79,199			

* Including the Continent.

EXCHANGES, &c.

[For dates, see first page.]

ON LONDON.

At	Bank Bills.	Credits.	Documentary.
Yokohama, 6 m. s. ...	4s. 6d.	4s. 6½d.	4s. 6½d.
Shanghai " " ...	5s. 11½d.	6s. 0d.	6s. 0½d.
Canton " " ...	—	—	—
Hong Kong " " ...	4s. 3½d.	4s. 4½d.	4s. 4½d.
Macao " " ...	—	—	—
Singapore " " ...	4s. 4½d.	4s. 4½d.	4s. 4½d.
Manila " " ...	4s. 2d.	—	—

MISCELLANEOUS.

—	At Shanghai.	At Hong Kong.
Bills on India ...	806	23½ to 222
— Hong Kong ...	87½ to 28 dis.	—
Bar silver ...	111.5.0	10 prem.
exchanged dollars ...	76.2.0	2 prem.

SHARES AT HONG KONG.

Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank, New, 66; Old, 68 per cent. prem.
 Hong Kong Gas Company, 58 dols. per share.
 Hong Kong and Whampoa Dock, 22½ per cent. discount.
 China Traders' Insurance, 2,400 dols. premium.
 Hotel shares, 57½ per cent. discount.
 Hong Kong and Macao Steamboat Company, 37 dols. premium.
 Hong Kong Fire Insurance Company, 365 dols. premium.
 Union Insurance Company, 1,500 dols. premium.
 China and Japan Marine Insurance Company, 75 to 92½ premium.
 China Fire Insurance Company, 69 dols. premium.
 Victoria Fire Insurance Company, 65 dols. premium.
 China Sea, Saigon, and Straits Steamship Company, par to 1 per cent. prem.
 China and Straits Steam Navigation Company, 35 dis.
 Indo-Chinese Sugar Company, 17 dis.
 North China Insurance Company, 75s. 800 premium.
 Shanghai Steam Navigation Company, 75s. 61 premium.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

COMMERCIAL.

JAVA.

BATAVIA, Oct. 6.—In public auction to-day 8,000 piculs Billiton Tin were sold at f.86.23 per picul.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

(RECEIVED OCT. 12.)

SINGAPORE, Oct. 11.—Grey Shirtings, 8½ lbs., \$2.47½; 7½ lbs., \$2.12½; T-Cloths, 6 lbs., \$1.65; Mule Twist, 40's, \$114; Gambier, \$8.25; Pepper, Black, none; White do., \$20; Tin, \$34½. Exchange on London: Bank bills, six m.s., 4s. 4½d.

PENANG, Oct. 11.—Grey Shirtings, 8½ lbs., \$49 per corgie; T-Cloths, 6 lbs., \$32.50 per corgie; Mule Twist, 30's, \$103 per bale; 40's, \$111. Tin, \$33.70 per picul. Pepper: Black, \$14.50; White, \$22½. Nutmegs, 110's, \$90. Exchange on London: Bank bills, six m.s., 4s. 4½d.

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

At SHANGHAI.—From London, Aug. 17, Una (str.); 21, Hong Kong (str.); 23, Tonbridge; from Hamburg, 21, "August."
 At HONG KONG and CANTON.—From London, Aug. 15, Veronica; 30, Burdwan; from Liverpool, 22, Menelaus (str.); from Cardiff, 17, Jennie Eastman, Martin; 21, Thorkild; from Hamburg, 21, Sedan (str.); from Callao, 28, Hong Kong; from London, Oct. 8, Glengyle (str.), Enterprise (str.); from Cardiff, 4, Fred Harman (reported by telegram).

At MANILA.—From Liverpool, Aug. 22, Belvidere.
 At SINGAPORE.—From London, Aug. 24, Star of the South; 27, Athol (str.); from Liverpool, 27, Alexander Lavally; Sept. 6, Blenheim; from Cardiff, Aug. 25, Mary Killan; 31, Cornelius Smit; Sept. 1, Adolph; 2, Mary Nelson; 4, Undine; 7, Mountain Laurel, Peeress; from Marseilles, 3, Meikong (str.); 5, Peiho (str.); from Hamburg, Paradies; from Amsterdam, Vesta; from London, Oct. 12, Hector; from Clyde, Albany (str.) (reported by telegram).

At PENANG.—From London, Sept. 1, Ben Nevis; 7, Eleanor; 12, Lord of the Isles (str.) (reported by telegram).

At BATAVIA.—From London, Aug. 30, Anita, Dillpusund; from Glasgow, 20, County of Nairn; from Clyde, 29, Kurrachee; from Texel, 24, Anna Lucretia, Maria Elise; 25, Vice-Admiral Koopman (H.M.S.); 27, Pieter Adolf; 29, Christina; 31, Aria and Betsy; from Boston, 24, Mindoro; from Newcastle, Oct. 7, Anna Sophia (reported by telegram).

DEPARTURES.

From SHANGHAI.—For London, Aug. 12, Priam (str.); 15, Sarah Scott; 16, Everest; 18, J. K. Worcester, Yeavinger Belle; 22, Red Deer; for New York, 16, Kedron.

From FOOCHOW.—For London, Lahloo, W. Ritson, Her Majesty, Silver Eagle; for Boston, Malacca.

From HONG KONG and CANTON.—For London, Aug. 19, Priam (str.); for Falmouth, 25, Mathilde; for New York, 19, Brunette; 26, Pekin.
 From MANILA.—For Liverpool, Aug. 18, Amigos; 24, Gloria, for New York; 18, Oracle.

From SINGAPORE.—For London, Aug. 31, Dilkhoosh; Sept. 8, Sarpidon; for Liverpool, Aug. 26, Bueno Ventura; for Bordeaux, 31, Nouveau Nomade.

From BATAVIA.—For Holland, Aug. 20, Voorlichter; 23, Niccollette; for America, Sept. 1, Herald.

VESSELS LOADING.

At SHANGHAI.—For London, Hong Kong (str.), Menelaus (str.), Taunton (full), Caller On (full), City of Aberdeen, Outtyark Ariel, Avona, Guinevere, for New York, Endeavour, Golden State (full), Willy Rickmers, Serica.

At AMOY.—Stanley, Star of China; expected, Taeping.

At FOOCHOW.—For London, Melbrek, Maiden Queen, Rifleman, Holmsdale; for New York, Benefactor.

At HONG KONG and CANTON.—For London, Otter Cape, Veronica; for New York, A. L. Banfield.

At MANILA.—For London, Estrella; for Liverpool, Mic Mac, Sarah Nicholson, Gipsy; for New York, Clytie, City of Agra, Nestor, Ass Eldridge, St. Albans; for Boston, Galatea, Sooloo, Lochnagar, Volunteer; for Spain, Chica; for Havana, Dona Feliciano; for Channel, Ogir; for Falmouth, Lake Constance.

At SINGAPORE.—For London, Star of the South, Avon (str.); for Glasgow, Blenheim; for Liverpool, Mountain Laurel.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

At SHANGHAI.—To London, the rate for steamers is £3 per ton of 40 cubic feet; and sailing vessels, £2 10s. to £3 per ton of fifty cubic feet.

At FOOCHOW.—To London, £3 per ton of 50 cubic feet; by steamer, £4.

At HONG KONG and CANTON.—To London, £2 15s. to £3 per ton of 40 cubic feet; to New York, £2 5s. per ton of 40 cubic feet.

At MANILA.—Beyond the Loch Nagar, for New York, at \$9½ gold for sugar, and \$10½ hemp; there is no other charter to report.

At SINGAPORE.—To United Kingdom rates remain unchanged, viz., £2 17s. 6d. to £3 7s. 6d.; to New York, £3 2s. 6d.; by telegram of Oct. 12, 50s.

At PENANG.—To London, per steamer £2 10s. per ton.

REPORTS AND CASUALTIES.

HONG KONG.

The Dilpusund, London to Shanghai, has put into Hong Kong dismasted. The City of Aberdeen, Hong Kong to New York, has put back, dismasted.

The Oberon (str.) left St. Paul's for London, Oct. 27, all well.

VESSELS PASSED STRAITS OF SUNDA.

Date.	Ship.	From	To.
Aug. 14	Hermon	Singapore	Liverpool
" 15	Queen of the Seas	Do.	New York
" 15	Chasseur	Padang	Batavia
" 15	Caliph	London	Shanghai
" 17	Salvadora	Cardiff	Manila
" 17	Tyburnia	Do.	Hong Kong
" 17	Channel Queen	Do.	Do.
" 17	Early Morn	Do.	Shanghai
" 17	Rocket	Boston	Batavia
" 19	Ether Rickmers	Cardiff	Shanghai
" 19	Tony	Do.	Hong Kong
" 19	Mary Whitridge	New York	Shanghai
" 21	Argonaut	Shanghai	London
" 21	Mindoro	Boston	Batavia
" 22	Sindbad	Glasgow	Manila
" 22	Adelaide	Hamburg	Nicolaewijk
" 24	Penang	Ilo Ilo	Boston
" 24	Miako	London	Yokohama
" 24	Elizabeth Graham	Do.	Shanghai
" 25	Lord Macaulay	Cardiff	Hong Kong
" 25	Brockham	London	Do.
" 25	Walter	Do.	Yokohama
" 25	Ivalo	Aden	Batavia
" 25	Clymene	Ilo Ilo	Liverpool
" 25	Sacramento	Manila	New York
" 26	Oneida	Cardiff	Yokohama
" 28	Dilpusund	London	Shanghai
" 28	Glassus	Do.	Do.
" 28	Margot	Do.	Osaka

OBITUARY.

MR. JOHN MARKHAM.

The announcement of the sudden death of Mr. Consul Markham, which reached us by telegram on the 10th, has excited the sympathy of all circles connected with China, official and non-official, in this country. Mr. Markham had enjoyed a long and honourable connection with the Consular Service. At the time of his death he was Acting Consul at Shanghai in the absence of the Consul, Mr. W. H. Medhurst. Entering the service in 1852 as Student Interpreter, he was appointed Acting Assistant at Canton, February, 1853; Assistant at Foochow, April, 1854; Second Assistant at Hong Kong, October, 1856; and First Assistant at Bangkok, June, 1857. Mr. Markham remained at Siam until December, 1858, when he was promoted to the post of Vice-Consul at Shanghai, and he acted as Consul at that port from June, 1863, until March, 1864. He was appointed Consul at Chefoo in January, 1863. Mr. Markham was brother to Mr. Clement Markham, one of the secretaries to the Geographical Society, upon whom the distinction of C.B. was lately conferred. His official career of twenty years was sufficient only to give greater cause of regret for his untimely removal. It was sufficient, however, to surround him with a circle of personal friends such as few men have deserved better, or done greater honour to. His power of observation, natural good sense, amiable temper, and the refinement of a true gentleman carried him through all the shallows and quicksands by which the path of public duty was oftentimes beset. However he might be taken by surprise, he was never unequal to the emergency before him. His reports were always plain, vigorous, and thoughtful, and have added much to our information concerning Chinkiang and Chefoo. Some of his papers excited much attention when read at the Geographical Society's meetings, and we therefore hope that the expectation that he was about to publish a record of his experiences in a collected form will be carried out. Such a volume would be as acceptable to students as to personal friends, and would form a literary monument to his memory which his brother, the Secretary of the Royal Geographical Society, will, we have no doubt, raise from the materials in his possession.

VICE-ADMIRAL W. WARREN, C.B., died on Monday last, aged seventy-three. He sailed with the expedition to China in 1840, and in January of the following year he co-operated at the attack upon Chuen-pee. In March ensuing he was at the capture of Canton, when he had command of the western division of boats. He also bore a conspicuous part at the second attack on Canton in May that year. His gallantry and able services obtained him his commission as captain, bearing date May, 1841, and in the October following he was further rewarded by being nominated a Companion of the Order of the Bath. He became rear-admiral on reserved half pay June 4, 1861, and vice-admiral April 2, 1866.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

BEASLEY—On the 10th Oct., at Benhilton Villa, Sutton, the wife of Jos. Beasley, Commander P. and O. S.N. Co., of a daughter.
BIELEFELD—On the 10th Aug., at the Chefoo Family Hotel, Mrs. Alexander Bielefeld, of a daughter.
DUNCAN—On the 24th Aug., at Kowloon, Mrs. Robert Duncan, of a daughter.
HENDERSON—On the 15th Aug., at Shanghai, the wife of Dr. Edward Henderson, of a son.
KING—On the 20th Aug., at Shanghai, Mrs. W. W. King, of a daughter.
SIMMONS—On the 21st Aug., at Pootung, Mrs. James Simmons, of a daughter.
TORRANCE—On the 28th Sept., at Bowden, Cheshire, the wife of R. B. Torrance, of Batavia, of a daughter.

WOODWARD—On the 15th Aug., at Shanghai, the wife of Mr. R. H. S. Woodward, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

FRIEDRICH—EWING.—On the 24th Aug., at Union Church, Hong Kong, by the Rev. Dr. Legge, Otto Friedrich to Mrs. H. E. Ewing, eldest daughter of William M. King, of New York.

DEATHS.

BRERETON—On the 18th Aug., at Hong Kong, Laura Frances, daughter of W. H. Brereton, Esq.
DUNCAN—On the 25th Aug., at Kowloon, the infant daughter of Mr. Robert Duncan.
ESHELBY—On the 30th July, at Yokohama, Japan, in his 25th year, Alfred Lawton Eshelby, R.N., Navigating Sub-Lieutenant H.M.S. *Hornet*, second son of the late Henry Lowcay Eshelby.
HARRINGTON—On the 7th Oct., suddenly, Sir Henry Harrington, K.C.S.I., aged 63.
SMITH—On the 16th August, at Shanghai, of typhus fever, Mr. C. T. Smith.
SMIT—On the 15th Aug., at the Old Palace, Bangkok, H.R.H. Prince Krom Luang Wongsa Dhraj Sait, aged 63.
VERMONT—On the 30th Aug., of small-pox, John F. Vermont, Esq., of Tassek Estata, Province Wellesley, aged 29.

SHIPPING POSTSCRIPT.

ARRIVALS NOT IN TABLES.—Oct. 11, off Portland, from Batavia, for Amsterdam, Christina Maria de Veer; at New York, from Ceylon, Ann Banfield.

DEPARTURES.—Oct. 11, from Newcastle, for Java, Huydecoper; for Singapore, Iron Cross; 12, from London, for Shanghai, Wylo; Aug. 28, from Callao, for China, Neva; Sept. 4, for China, Cecilia; Oct. 10, from Glasgow, for Singapore, Lochleven Castle, from Rotterdam for Batavia, Cornelis Wernard Eduard; 12, from Cardiff, for Hong Kong, Gem; from Dublin, for Singapore, Saeb; 14, from Beunos Ayres, for Batavia, Bilderdijk; Sept. 20, from Rio de Janeiro, for Colombo, Electra; Oct. 13, from London, for Singapore, China, Penang, &c. (via S.C.), Canton (str.), for Colombo, &c., Northern Queen; for Galle, T. C. Clarke; for Cardiff and Hong Kong, Johanne Marie; 13, from Liverpool, for Singapore, China, &c. (via S.C.), Diomed (str.).

SPOKEN.—Mindoro, (Fr. barq.), Gibraltar to Japan, July 20, 12 S., 105 E.; Dan (Swed. brig.), for Batavia.

LAI'D ON.—At Glasgow, for Java, County of Elgin.

CASUALTIES.—The Cheops was detained at Gravesend by an accident to the machinery, but sailed on the 13th inst.

The following steamers passed the Suez Canal between Oct. 4 and 10:—Gouverneur General Mijer, from the Clyde, for Batavia, Hai Loong, from Aberdeen, to Hong Kong, and the Sarthe (French transport), from Toulon, to Saigon.

NAVAL AND MILITARY.

Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Biddulph, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General, Royal Artillery, has been appointed secretary to the Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, with orders to take up his appointment forthwith. Colonel Biddulph, who is an officer of very high repute, joined the Royal Artillery, from the Royal Military Academy, in 1853, and has since that date been almost constantly filling important staff appointments on active service. In the Crimea he earned the medal and three clasps, with the Turkish medal and the Order of the Medjidie. He was in the campaign in India during 1857 and 1858, actively employed, being deputy assistant quartermaster-general, Royal Artillery, at the siege and capture of Lucknow, and was subsequently in China at various engagements, ending in the capture of Peking, being many times honourably mentioned. Though only second captain in the regiment he was made brevet major in 1861 for his services in China, and in 1864 he was breveted lieutenant-colonel in recognition of his skill and bravery in India. He has occupied his present post at Woolwich since April, 1868, and has been constantly employed in improving the organisation of the corps, and advancing the efficiency of the army, his latest special service being upon the staff during the autumn manœuvres.

On the 10th inst. the undermentioned officers and troops embarked at Gravesend, on board the screw steamer Cheops, for passage to Ceylon and the Straits Settlement, via the Suez Canal:—Captain H. Guy Carleton, Assistant-Surgeon M'Namara, and sixty non-commissioned officers and men of the 1st battalion of the 10th Regiment; Capt. William Gordon and sixty-eight men of all ranks of the 73rd Regiment; Lieutenant Philip Edmund Monckton and twenty men of the Royal Artillery, and Staff Surgeon Major Alexander Peille Cahill. The detachment of the 1st battalion of the 10th Regiment proceeds to the Straits Settlement, and that of the 73rd Regiment to Ceylon.

The Icarus, Commander Lord Charles Scott, lately on the China station, which broke down in her machinery, and put into Simon's Bay in the middle of August, has been further patched up to allow her to proceed to England in safety.

The Iron Duke, Captain Arthur, arrived at Malta on Monday last, the 8th inst., from Plymouth Sound, bound to China, via the Suez Canal.

THE Emperor of Germany has conferred the title of Baron upon Mr. Reuter, of telegraphic celebrity. Few will be disposed to question Mr. Reuter's right to the honour, and the question suggests itself whether the example set by the Emperor should not be followed by the British Government. The punctual and effective manner in which Baron Reuter has supplied the public with news for some years past certainly calls for some recognition.

MR. SIDGEBY, the new Chief Justice of the Straits Settlements, proceeds by the mail of the 17th prox.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS, CORRESPONDENTS, &c.
 No notice can be taken of anonymous correspondence. Whatever is intended for insertion must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.
 A KEYSER is kept of the addresses of all persons connected with the *FAR EAST* and reference can be made to the same by personal application at the Office or by letter.

The London & China Telegraph.

LONDON: MONDAY, OCT. 16, 1871.

THE LOSS OF THE TROOP-SHIP "MEGÆRA."

Now that the public mind has been relieved from apprehension lest the stranding of the *Megæra* might be attended with loss of life we may with decency pause, and count the cost of that scandalous disaster. Not that it is very easy for anybody to calculate such a charge, because the undisguised *insouciance* of the Government on this, as on some other subjects, has cost Mr. GOSCHEN's administration of the Admiralty much that he could not afford to lose, and must also have told injuriously on the prestige of our maritime supremacy in the mind of every nationality East or West. The incidents of the stranding of the *Megæra*, from the time when she was despatched to the moment she was lost, must be so immediately in the recollection of our readers that few words are required to recapitulate how the *Megæra* was twenty-five years old when despatched; how, fifteen years ago, she was so depreciated as to be placed at the bottom of the list of troop, not store, ships; how she was then "reported" as possibly able to last eighteen months longer; how, in this present year of grace, she was selected for service, but got no further than Plymouth before her miserable condition induced her commander, on the respectful remonstrance of the crew, to represent her unseaworthiness to the Admiralty; how the commander got reproved for his "officiousness;" how he and his men sailed dauntlessly out in loyal obedience to his unfeeling chief, with ports leaking, seams open, and decks flooded; and how, in due course, (or rather, out of due course, for the wretched "tub" could not be steered) she was wrecked on the Island of St. Paul, thank Heaven, without ultimate loss of life. Owing to the zeal and promptitude of the P. and O. Company, the completeness of whose arrangements put the Admiralty to the blush, every soul was got off the wreck; every life that had been inhumanly risked on board the hulk (oddly enough named after one of the three goddesses whose especial function it was to punish inhumanity) was saved, and Mr. GLADSTONE and Mr. GOSCHEN could draw their breath—and their salaries—once more.

But the bill! what JOSEPH HUME used to call the "tottle of the whole"—what is the cost at which the rescue of all that was worth saving in this shameless catastrophe has been effected? If ever, to use a common phrase, Providence was "tempted," it was when the *Megæra* was despatched with its human freight; and to have saved these we are sure no Englishman will grudge the amount it is estimated to have cost—startling as it is—a quarter of a million of money. This is without bringing into account the value of the *Megæra* herself, for we reckon that as nothing—or rather at a quarter of a million less than nothing, as an "economical" Government handled her. Still, if her hull had been sold to be broken up, it would have fetched something; and her cargo, stores, and furniture, a great deal more. Neither will anybody grudge the sum charged by the P. and O. Company for the services of their steamer *Malacca*, large as it seems at first sight, being no less, we believe, than £4,500 *per mensem*, exclusive of coal. Some allowance must also be made to the *Oberon*, which called at St. Paul's, *en route* to London; too late, however, to render any service. The *Malacca* did her work nobly, and it must be a great consolation for Mr. GOSCHEN to reflect that so splendid a fleet as the P. and O.'s is at his service (for a consideration), whenever he chooses to make another "economical" experiment. But by yielding to the insidious counsels which prompted him to send the *Megæra* to sea, he has cast an indelible slur on his administrative judgment. The mythological *Megæra* wore snakes in her hair—we think there must be snakes about the head, particularly near the ears, of the Admiralty.

THE departure of Mr. J. LOUDON, lately appointed Governor-General of Java, has been postponed until next month.

WE understand that negotiations are in progress between our postal authorities and the Government of France as to the conveyance of the India and China Mails through France and the Mont Cenis Tunnel to Brindisi. The German authorities are using their best efforts to induce our Government to continue the present route by the Brenner Pass, but it will be impossible for this service to compete in point of time with the Mont Cenis. It is expected that the time of transit will be shortened by two days, and that the despatch of the homeward mails from India, China, and Australia, by the P. and O. Co.'s steamers will be put forward that time. The outward mail from London will be despatched on Friday, as heretofore, but the Southampton steamer will have to be despatched earlier. The overland route through Egypt to Alexandria will be continued. When the present negotiations are completed, the P. and O. Company's "Time-table for 1872" will be published.

SIR RICHARD MACDONNELL, the Governor of Hong Kong, we understand, will leave by the mail of the 27th inst. Sir EDMUND HORNBY has obtained an extension of leave to May, when, according to present arrangements, he will proceed to Shanghai and resume his post of Chief Judge in China and Japan. Mr. CHALONER ALABASTER, Vice-Consul at Shanghai, will return to his post by an early mail. The death of Mr. JOHN MARKHAM, Acting Consul at Shanghai, but whose post was that of Consul at Chefoo, is noticed in another column.

SOME of our friends in the Straits may be glad to know that his Excellency Sir HARRY ORD has obtained a further extension of leave, and will not leave this country until January next. The appointment of Mr. SIDGREAVES as Chief Justice of the Straits Settlements, in succession to Sir BENSON MAXWELL, has been gazetted. Mr. SIDGREAVES is a barrister of some fourteen years' standing, and has been chiefly in practice in Liverpool and on the Northern circuit.

TELEGRAMS have been received announcing the arrival of the *Investigator*, Captain Halpin, at Anjer on the 5th inst., and after laying the cable across the Straits of Sunda, to connect Anjer with Sumatra, she will proceed to lay her section of the Australian cable. If all goes well, we may hear of the completion of the work in the first week in December. The vessels engaged on this service, besides the *Investigator*, are the *Edinburgh* and *Hibernia*.

WE have already announced the completion of the Submarine Cables of the Great Northern Company between the Russian shores of the Pacific, Nagasaki, and Shanghai. The land lines from St. Petersburg to Wladiwostok (Possiet Bay), a distance of nearly 6,000 miles, are also complete, but the instruments and working staff are not yet ready for a pressure of messages. It is however a question of a few days only.

THE SHAN-SIN-FAN.

No one can question the force of the Rev. Mr. CHALMERS's reasoning in his letter to the *China Mail*. It is quite impossible to take any half views of our position in China. We cannot permit the Chinese Government to separate our missionaries from the rest of Her MAJESTY's subjects whom they are bound to protect by treaty; and we cannot allow them to make new regulations infringing the missionaries' privileges in the Far East, or to suffer placards and books tending to inflame the populace against them to be published without condign and open punishment. All temporising and plausible excuses have been worn out, and yet the evil is as great as ever—indeed it seems likely that an endeavour will be made to repress missionary enterprise altogether when the Chinese Government thinks it has formed a party strong enough to carry that point. No time is therefore to be lost in establishing beyond dispute, and at whatever cost, the position of Christian missionaries in China. We can well imagine the reluctance with which Mr. CHALMERS feels himself compelled to call upon our Government to "enforce the good behaviour" of the *ierati*. Of course this means that we must put down their present agitation and protect the missionaries from such machinations as the SHAN-SIN-FAN and other "weak inventions of the enemy at any cost." And if this be done immediately and with a strong hand, we agree with Mr. CHALMERS

that it may prove an easy and bloodless undertaking. But, in order that this may be the case, it is necessary that all Christian countries should unite on common ground in the reconstruction of the parts of the Treaty which refer to religion. There can be no distinction between Protestants and Roman Catholics without danger to both. We believe that our own clergy would meet with the earnest co-operation of the Roman Catholics, whose missionaries, Dr. MILNE, the coadjutor of Dr. MORRISON in China, describes as possessing "great learning, personal virtues, and ardent zeal." It is certain that whatever may be the differences of creed, the Catholics have one great advantage over the missionaries of our own religion—their interests and progress are watched and promoted with unflinching zeal by the dignitaries of their Church, while our own Bishops unfortunately never open their lips to plead for any sort of protection for their humbler but more zealous brethren, in that branch of the Legislature where they are supposed to sit to represent religion in its interests both at home and abroad. Even the services of the Bishop of VICTORIA (Hong Kong) have been lost for the last two years, owing to a squabble with the Church Missionary Society as to the appointment of a second or North China Bishop.

Foreign Intelligence.

HOLLAND.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ROTTERDAM, Oct. 11.

The section-report upon the Colonial Budget has at last been published. It is said that the delay in its issue has been caused by the slowness of Mr. Heemskerk Azn, one of the reporters, and as the Ministers have still to answer to the report, it is impossible that the Budget can be passed by both the Chambers and reach Java before the 1st of January. Some members who foresaw this urged, according to the report, that the Budget should be laid before the members one month before the opening of the session, to ensure its arriving in due time in India. The tenour of the report is as ordinary. There are some members who disapprove, there are others who applaud, the measures of the Minister. But there is a general complaint of the condition of our East India colonies, which is very bad. Our authority—I cite—has been weakened almost everywhere. The utmost uncertainty prevailed about the finances. The Agrarian Law and the Sugar Law have not given any practical result. The Agrarian Law—once the ground of hope for a better future—is even stigmatised as useless, because there are in Java neither free farmers, capital, nor confidence. Useful and necessary public works have not been constructed, notwithstanding that the money was granted for this purpose. Trade and industry do not flourish, and a want of confidence and a sort of *malaise* prevails amongst the population. You see that there is a great difference of opinion between the Minister and the M.P.s. You will remember that Mr. van Boese stated in the speech from the Throne that it was all *couleur de rose* in India. The debate on the Budget will be very warm, and the Minister will have to meet an enormous number of complaints, which I think in most cases are well founded.

The Second Chamber is now occupied with the discussion about the Bill by which a subsidy is asked of £600,000 a-year for ten years for a steam line between Flushing and America. This, of course, is not a party question, but rather a local one. For instance, the Rotterdam members are the great opponents of this Bill, because early next year small steamers will run between this town and New York, and they do not wish the State to compete with private undertakings. The members who represent Zeeland are, on the contrary, warm promoters of the Bill, because Flushing and their whole province will be favoured by the measure. The opinions of the other members are divided, and there are both Liberals and Conservatives in the ranks of the antagonists and promoters. Of course it is impossible to foretell what will be the result of the division, but I guess that it will be an unfavourable one, the greatest objection being—as was stated by the Minister of the Financial Department—that we have no money.

Both in foreign and in home papers we find rumours of a Ministerial crisis. If we may believe these correspondents—which I do not—then we are on the eve of a Radical Cabinet. Others there are who state that we shall be favoured with a ministry: Van Zuylen-Heemskerk, with a sharp Ultramontane tint, and even Mr. Groen, the Caser of the anti-revolutionists (the orthodox Protestants), called the last speech of the Earl van Zuylen a *discours-ministre*. You see we may choose between a "Red" or a Tory Cabinet; but I think it best not to believe these *on dits*.

The Bill to levy an income-tax, which was laid before the Second Chamber by Mr. Blusse, has made a very bad impression. To levy two per cent. upon the annual income is regarded as much too high, even taking into account that the license-tax and the meat-duty is abolished. The Liberal papers are very slow in giving their opinion upon the measure, whilst the Conservatives pronounce at once a most unfavourable opinion upon it. But the principal question is that we want money, because our treasury is empty. Year after year we have thrown away our millions for naval and military purposes, and now that we have come to the conviction that all must again be reorganised, of course we want more millions. But now the nation grumbles; instead of squeezing the Javanese, the people must pay themselves. The Dutch are very quiet, very content; but you must not touch their money, which they love above all things else.

In our military circles a sort of scandal has made a sensation. Some months ago a certain Captain Jansen—well known in the East Indies—published an article about a nonsensical military question. The authorities, Prussian-like, were very angry, and Mr. Jansen was persecuted, but without result. But some weeks after he was acquitted he was summoned before a court-martial, and the result was that Mr. Jansen was released from his duties, *not* honourably, and the King granted him a pension of about £20 a-year. Mr. Jansen now asks for employment, and states that he did nothing against military law beyond writing the said article. The public, however, mistrusts his statements; they think it impossible that a whole family should be sacrificed for so miserable a reason. The question is not very clear, and we wait for further information, which will be given by the Second Chamber, whose members are dealing with this matter. A storm of indignation will arise if Mr. Jansen's statements are correct.

The shareholders of the Dutch Trading Company will meet on the 8th of November, in the Amstel Hotel, at Amsterdam, in order to decide whether the company will continue operations for another term of twenty-five years or not. Our money market is very dull. The Bank directors have, contrary to the prevailing opinion, not yet raised the rate of discount, and the minimum is still fixed at 3 per cent. In the market for public securities a feeling of less apprehension, of course, has been apparent; quotations, although not showing any important decline, are, however, in a somewhat depressed condition. The financial position in England and Germany destroys confidence and checks speculation.

Returns of our trade during 1870 have been published, stating that the imports in that year reached the amount of f.654,735,466, against f.575,920,713 in 1869. The exports in 1870 amounted to f.539,366,689, against f.507,290,378. The exports to Great Britain amounted to 152 millions, against 141 millions in 1869; whilst the imports from the United Kingdom were 206 millions, against 159 millions in 1869.

The *Kölnische Zeitung* published some days ago a correspondence from Arnheim. The writer of this singular letter ascertains that rumours are circulating that Prince Bismark has done his best to engage the Dutch Government to join the German league, but that our Government has refused. This he regrets; he thinks the state both of the mother country and the colonies most deplorable, because the supply of money by the squeezing system is stopped, and the English are busy creating a revolution in Java, in order to secure these rich colonies for themselves. He thinks it necessary that a powerful state should assist us in order to frustrate these plans of John Bull. The editor of the *Kölnische Zeitung* makes the comment that he does not believe the ideas of his correspondent are widely spread in Holland.

The departure of the steamer *Prins Hendrik* to Java has been delayed; in consequence of the strike on the Clyde the steamer cannot be ready in due time. The vessel will now sail between the 10th and 15th of November.

A curious story circulates in the Hague. You will remember that some time ago the bones of the officers who died when defending the Citadel of Antwerp were transported, with great solemnity, to Holland. The Belgian Government were most friendly, and, of course, some crosses ought to have been conferred by our King on the Belgian officers. It has, however, transpired that the leading General was a deserter from the Dutch army, and, of course, his Majesty could not confer on him the sign of *Virtus nobilitat*. What a curious blunder of the Belgian Government!

PRODUCE MARKETS.

A healthy tone continues to prevail for most of the leading articles, and a fair amount of business has upon the whole been doing since my last. The indigo sales went off in accordance with the anticipations and at full prices, compared with the late market value. Cotton and Tin have advanced. Sugar has also further improved in value, and enjoys a good demand.

COFFEE continues to be well thought of, and more inquiry has manifested itself in the last few days, but no sellers are to be met with of Trading Company's Java at the prices of the late public sale, which would be currently paid. The pale sorts are especially sought after. The Trading Company's October sale has not yet been advertised, but will probably take place on the 25th inst. About 1,000 bags Java, ex 's Gravenhage, changed hands at 42c., and 1,012 bags, ex Nuyereid, on secret terms, whilst 1,300 bags, ex Henrietta Adriana, were sold at various prices.

SUGAR.—The market continues to exhibit a firm appearance, consequent upon the delay experienced in getting supplies of new Beet Sugar, which creates a good demand for Cane Sugar. Sales have been making of Java of current numbers, available for present delivery at f. $\frac{1}{2}$ to f. $\frac{3}{4}$ above the currency of the September sale, whilst some transactions have also been concluded in floating Java of the new crop at f. $\frac{1}{2}$ above September. Nothing is being offered for immediate delivery. A sale is mentioned of about 11,000 Mats Syrups afloat, supposedly at f. 18 $\frac{1}{2}$.

COTTON.—The demand has assumed increased animation, and the market has been very buoyant, export buyers and speculators both operate freely. Prices of American advanced about 3c., and of East Indian 2c.

TEA.—Nearly the whole quantity put up in the late public sale has found buyers, and, upon the whole, at fair prices compared with the valuations. The China Tea, ex Windermere, was partly sold at 85c. to 117c., and the Java Tea at 70c. to 270c.

INDIGO.—The public sales held here on account of the Netherlands Trading Company and of private firms have, upon the whole, gone off satisfactorily. The whole quantity put up at the same has been disposed of in the following proportions:—very ordinary and hard sorts 40c. to 50c. lower; ordinary middling 20c. to 40c. lower; good and fine middling at par to 20c. higher; superfine and very soft 10c. to 40c. higher than in April last. The biddings have been in general very animated forasmuch as regards the colour and soft sorts, but the pale and lean qualities moved off slowly. The 519 chests Java brought to the hammer on private account, as well as the 1,041 chests Java and 65 chests Bengal, have all been sold. The prices realised for the Java ranged about in the proportion of those paid for the Indigo offered by

the Trading Company, but those for the Bengal have ruled in general rather easier.

TOBACCO.—951 bales Java, headmark. PK/Blitar, have been sold afloat at a price kept secret, besides the following by secret tender: 725 bales Java, headmark J. D. Kunst/Blitar; 385 bales do., headmark Kawi; 397 bales Sumatra, headmark Delhi, L. and L. M.; 387 bales Java, headmark M.; 318 bales do., headmark M/D.; 330 bales do., headmark Passirian; 282 bales do., headmark Ketjen/B; 33 bales do., headmark K.K.; 903 bales do., headmark C/Blitar; 108 bales do., headmark Madjenang; 54 bales do., headmark Djenkiloong; 59 bales do., headmark Temoeles; 16 bales do., headmark J. V. B./T.

TIN.—Prices have been very irregular. Banca sold for public sales prompt at f.80½, f.80½, f.81, f.81½, f.81½, and f.81; Billiton, spot, f.79 to f.80, whilst several lots of this sort sold subsequently afloat at f.80 to 80½. According to a telegram from Batavia of the 6th inst. the public sale of about 8,000 piculs Billiton Tin, held there on that day, has gone of on an average of f.86.93 per picul.

TORTOISE-SHELL.—A public sale of 19 chests, ex Catharina and Elisabeth and Hollandia, will take place on the 17th inst.

SPICES.—Nutmegs and Mace continue to enjoy some demand at late prices, but hardly anything is offered. Black Pepper is offered for 38c. Cinnamon was sold in public sale, 137 packages at 131c. to 223c., 693 boxes at 58c. to 101c., 188 bags at 51c. to 60c.

RICE remains very quiet. Prices, however, are well supported.

HIDES.—Prices steady. The business done embraces several parcels, ex Coleroon.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.—Oct. 4, at Texel, from Batavia, Zeebloom; 5, at Brouwershaven, from Batavia, Krimpen a/d Lek; at Texel, from Macassar, Batavia; from Batavia, Sumatra; Oct. 6, at Flushing, from Akyab, Sophia; Oct. 7, at Brouwershaven, from Batavia, Dunmore; at Texel, from Padang, Scotland; at Flushing, from Akyab, Conway Castle; Oct. 9, at Brouwershaven, from Rangoon, Maria Rickmers; Oct. 8, at Flushing, from Saigon, Holmstrand; from Akyab, Princess of Wales, Annie Main; at Neuzen, from Akyab, Allerton.

DEPARTURES.—Oct. 5, from Texel, for Batavia, Jan Pieterszoon Koen; 9, from Texel, for Batavia (via Cardiff), Baron van Pallandt van Roosendaal; 10, from Brouwershaven, for Batavia, Cornelis Wernard Edward.

PASSENGERS INWARD.—From Java, per Krimpen a/d Lek, Messrs. H. and J. Engel, Misses A. E. and S. M. Coudrie; per Maria Sarah, Messrs. J. G. Boekholt, F. J. H. van Loon, Radhen Achmat, W. G. S. Lixraeven, Miss Witte.

PASSENGERS OUTWARD.—For Java, per Jan Pieterszoon Koen: Mrs. J. A. C. Burgers-Munts and family, Miss C. Munro. Per Kosmopoliet I.: Mr. H. B. E. C. N. Baermayer van Barlenkoven and family, Mr. M. Kerrebeyn and family, Mr. Bosch and son, Mr. J. H. Verbeek and family, Mr. G. J. Blumberger and family, Mr. C. Wybrandi, Mr. K. F. van Swieten, Mr. L. K. Twik, Mr. J. R. de Caluwe and family, Mrs. Tyndall de Veer-Beth, Misses S. Kortz, M. Kortz, C. Kortz, and A. E. Wybrandi.

Monetary and Commercial.

The following report has been issued to the shareholders of the Chartered Bank of India, which will doubtless be considered very satisfactory. The present management will soon wipe out the old losses and once more resume the payment of dividends:—

The directors being unable on the present occasion to convene a general meeting for the purpose of declaring a dividend, it is considered desirable, as the accounts of the Bank are only published annually, to lay before the shareholders a statement of the progress made during the six months ended 30th June last. After bringing the operations to a point at the above date, the net profits for the half-year amount to £27,012 9s. 2d., a result which cannot but be deemed satisfactory, considering the difficulties in the way of profitable business, arising from the low value of money in the East, and the unremunerative state of the Exchanges. The balance sheet made up to 31st December last exhibited a deficiency of £59,022 9s. 11d., which has been reduced by the above-mentioned profits to £32,010 0s. 9d. The directors are able to report, after a strict re-valuation, that the provision made for bad and doubtful debts at the close of 1870 is in every respect ample; and they have pleasure in adding that since then no bad debt has been incurred.

The directors of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company have decided to recommend to the shareholders, at the meeting to be held on the 25th instant, a distribution of £4 10s. per share, including dividend and bonus, for the half-year ended 30th June last, free of income-tax.

Subjoined is an account of the quantities of the principal articles of imported merchandise subject to Customs' duties remaining in the bonded warehouses of the United Kingdom on the 30th of September, 1871, compared with the quantities in warehouse on the 30th of September, 1869 and 1870:—

	1869.	1870.	1871.
Coffee (lbs.)	59,549,882	69,002,565	69,490,500
Sugar, refined (cwt.) ..	45,065	103,580	88,848
Ditto, unrefined (cwt.) ..	2,825,072	3,433,688	2,652,314
Molasses (cwt.)	331,535	319,772	278,543
Tea (lbs.)	67,416,837	74,116,119	78,908,098
Tobacco (lbs.)	40,951,775	44,359,043	73,992,844

The silver market is quiet, the demand for the Continent having ceased, owing to the rise in the exchanges, caused by the rate of discount being advanced. A large amount of silver is now on hand, but it cannot be sold at the present market rate, which may be quoted at 60½d. per oz. standard. Mexican dollars of the old coinage are tolerably firm in price, at 60½d. per oz., owing to a good demand for China.

BANK AND MISCELLANEOUS SHARES.

Shares.	JOINT STOCK BANKS.	Paid.	Closing Prices.
£10	Agra Bank, A shares	All	7½ to 7½
25	Bank of Egypt	All	44 to 46
20	Chartered Bank Ind., Aust., and China ...	All	14½ to 15½
25	Chartered Merc. of India and China ...	All	25½ to 26½
20	City Bank	10	12½ to 13½
100	Colonial Bank	30	52 to 54
500fr.	Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris ...	All	f.620
£2½	Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank ...	All	40 to 42 x.d.
25½	Do. new	25½	10 to 11 pm.
100	Imperial Bank	30	92½ to 93½
50	London and County	30	56 to 57
50	London Joint Stock	15	44 to 45
100	London and Westminster	20	65½ to 66½
25	Oriental Bank Corporation	All	44½ to 45½
50	Union of London	15	45 to 46
TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.			
100	Anglo-Mediterranean	All	158 to 162
10	British Indian Submarine	All	8½ to 8½
10	British Indian Extension	All	11½ to 11½
10	British Australian	All	8½ to 8½
10	China Submarine	All	8½ to 8½
10	Falmouth, Malta, and Gibraltar ...	All	10½ to 10½
10	Great Northern	All	14½ to 15
10	Do. China and Japan Extension ...	All	11½ to 12½
25	Indo-European	All	13 to 15
10	Mediterranean Extension	All	4 to 5
12	Telegraph Construction Company ...	All	34½ to 35½
50	Indiarubr., Gutta Percha, & Tel. Works Co.	45	45½ to 46½
MISCELLANEOUS			
20	British India Tea Company	All	4½ to 5½
20	Brit. and Foreign Marine Insurance Co.	4	6½ to 6½ pm.
20	Ceylon Company	All	15 to 17
20	Do.	10	5 to 4½ dis.
50	Colonial Company	20	3 to 1 dis.
10	Credit Foncier of England	All	44 to 44½
10	General Credit and Discount Company	7½	2 to 2½ pm.
10	Hong Kong Gas Company	All	½ to ½ pm.
10	International Finance Society	5	105 to 107
98	Japan Loan, 9 per cent.	All	14 to 14½ pm.
20	London and Prov. Marine Insurance Co.	9	13½ to 14½
25	National Discount Company	5	14 to 14½ pm.
2	Ocean Marine Insurance Company ...	5	14 to 14½ pm.
500fr.	Messageries Maritimes of France ...	All	f.575
50	P. and O. Steam Company	All	50 to 52
50	Do. Do. 1867	10	2 to 1 dis.
100	Royal Mail Steam Company	60	80 to 82
10	Realm Marine Insurance Company ...	3	½ dis to par
20	Thames and Mersey Marine Insur. Co.	2	5½ to 5½ pm.
20	Universal Marine Insurance Company	5	9 to 9½ pm.

ARTICLES OF IMPORT.

TEA.

The market continues steady, the better qualities both of black and brown leaf Congou selling at firm rates. The samples of the *Ajar* and *Prism* are now on the markets.

At auction on the 10th inst. 3,792 packages China were offered without reserve and all sold, only 710 packages being new season's; the bulk consisted of old and second-hand parcels of Congou, a good proportion being red leaf fannings, which sold at 5d. to 7d.; common old black leave sold at 9½d. to 9½d., ditto red leaf at 9d. to 10d.; 184 half-chests medium new black leaf sold at 1s. 5½d. to 1s. 5½d.; 594 boxes new season's Foochow Scented Orange Pekoe sold at 1s. 8d. to 1s. 9d. per lb.

At public sale yesterday 979 packages new season's Congou per Elgin, from Shanghai, were offered without reserve and all sold; 433 chests common Shantam Congou sold at 11½d., being fully equal to private contract rates; 546 half-chests and boxes Gunpowder sold at about the valuations, medium at 2s. 2½d. to 2s. 3d., common kinds 11d. to 1s. 1½d.

SILK.

There is no change to report in the market.

COFFEE.

The market for Ceylon has been characterised by a steady demand, and the offers—which have been fairly extensive—of both Plantation and Native have been disposed of a fully last week's prices. Towards the close holders have exhibited a firmer tone, and supplies are held for higher prices and bought in as follows:—Plantation, greyish, 71s. to 72s.; bold do., 75s.; peaberry, 82s. to 84s. Native has been in good and increasing demand for arrival; early in the week 200 tons good ordinary sold at 62s., but subsequently holders required an advance, and 200 bags have been sold at 63s.; also 250 bags at 65s., guaranteed fine ordinary bold. Of Manila 408 bags have been sold, good to fine ordinary palish at 61s. to 61s. 6d. per cwt.

Against the large landings at this time last year those in the present are very small, showing a discrepancy of 1,770 tons, and, as the deliveries are heavy and 430 tons in excess of 1870, the stock is further importantly reduced, and the relative deficiency increased to 6,300 tons. The quantity of Ceylon Coffee afloat for Great Britain is estimated as follows:—Plantation, 117,731 cwt., against 204,591 cwt. at the corresponding date of 1870; Native 17,960 cwt., against 10,728 cwt. The quantity afloat for the Continent is 5,811 cwt. Plantation, against 2,402 cwt., and 1,225 cwt. Native, against 3,136 cwt. The quantity of Coffee landed in the forty weeks ended Oct. 7, 1871, was, of Ceylon, 31,982 tons, against 31,718 tons during the corresponding period of 1870; of all descriptions, 58,937 tons, against 55,321 tons. The quantity entered for home consumption was, of Ceylon, 8,748 tons, against 8,127 tons; of all descriptions, 15,419 tons, against 14,586 tons.

SUGAR.

There has been a good demand for all descriptions during the week, chiefly for the outports, and sales of good extent have been effected, prices being mostly 3d. dearer than at the close of last week, the

advance being obtained for low as well as good descriptions. The following are the details of the business done:—

PENANG.—2,400 bags offered by auction were bought in—pasty date sort at 22s. to 23s.; fine soft brown and low yellow (duty 4s. 9d.) at 29s. to 30s.; except 300 bags, which were sold—low pasty, 21s. 6d.; good brown, 28s.; low yellow, 29s. 6d. Privately, 1,200 baskets common date have been sold at 22s. 6d., and 300 baskets soft colour at 34s. 6d.

MANILA.—In auction 50 tons Taal have been sold at 22s., and 5,500 bags Zebu unclayed at 22s. 9d. Privately, 7,000 bags unclayed Zebu have been sold at 22s. 6d., 6,000 bags good clayed (duty 4s.), at 26s. 3d. For arrival, 150 tons Zebu have been sold at 22s. 6d., and 4,500 bags Ilo Ilo at 23s.

JAVA, &c.—In auction of 13,430 mats Java syrups of indirect import from Cape Town 6,000 bags sold, low 20s. 6d., washed of better quality 20s. 6d. to 21s., the remainder being bought in at 22s., but since sold, price not reported.

The quantity of Sugar landed in the forty weeks ended Oct. 7, 1871, was, of Penang, 1,356 tons, against 2,277 tons in the corresponding period of 1870; of Manila, Java and China, 17,516 tons, against 15,288 tons; the quantity entered for home consumption was, of Penang, 3,096 tons, against 1,699 tons; of Manila, Java, and China, 25,097 tons, against 20,499 tons. The quantity exported was, of Penang, 229 tons, against 99 tons; of Manila, Java, and China, 1,065 tons, against 2,421 tons. The stock on Oct. 7 was, of Penang, 1,007 tons, against 2,809 tons; of Manila, Java, and China, 19,149 tons, against 28,153 tons.

COCOA-NUT OIL.—The market is without change on the spot, but a slightly firmer tone is observable in the inquiry for floating parcels. At auction of 384 casks Ceylon offered 151 casks sold, good in pipes at £38 to £38 5s., puncheons £38, hogsheads yellowish to good £38 5s. to £38 10s.; 110 tons have been sold privately since the sale, pipes at £38 5s., hogsheads at £38 10s., further business has been done for arrival, including 150 tons at £37 10s., 100 tons at £38 5s., and 150 tons for shipment up to December at £38 10s.; in addition, since, sales of 150 tons were effected for arrival at £38 10s., since when £38 15s. has been paid, and £39 is reported to have been refused.

COIR GOODS.—At the auctions a good supply of Yarn was offered, but the demand was moderate, and only about one-half sold without competition at previous rates for common as well as the better qualities. Of 351 bales Ceylon Yarn offered only 70 bales sold, medium £33 10s. to £34, fine £41 to £41 15s., very fine £50 to £55, the remainder being bought in at £42 to £47; of 114 tons in dholls 60 tons sold, low coarse £23, common £27 to £28, good common to medium £28 15s. to £30 5s., good medium to good £32 to £36. Of Fibre 2,777 ballots (14 tons) middling reddish Ceylon sold at £16 to £16 10s.

CUTCH.—Fine Pegu continues in request, and business has been done at 22s. 6d. to 23s. 6d. per cwt.

HEMP.—The market remains firm, and at the public sales 657 bales were bought in, chiefly brown qualities at £42 to £45, barely fair £48 10s. per ton.

PEPPER.—Black continues in good request at advancing rates; at public sale Singapore has sold at 7½d., Penang, sound at 6½d. to 6½d., sea damaged and repacked at 6½d. to 6½d., sweepings 6½d. to 6½d.; privately Penang has been sold on the spot at 6½d. to 6½d. For arrival 25 tons Singapore, per Earl of Dalhousie, near at hand, have been sold at 7d., 3,160 bags Penang, per Ulva, at 6½d., and 300 bags Singapore, per Dorothea, near at hand, at 7½d. White: The market is firm, and sales of Singapore have again been effected at 11 5-16d.; for arrival about 100 tons have been sold, ships and marks declared, at 11d.

TIN.—The market is very firm at last quotations, viz., Straits, on the spot, £135 to £136; afloat, £136; Banca, £139.

RICE.—The market, until within the past two days has shown great activity, and prices show a further advance; towards the close a quieter tone has been manifested, but rates are firmly maintained. In auction good middling white Bengal, mark TR, per Iron Cross, has sold at 11s. to 11s. 3d., fair Rangoon, per Istapa, sea damaged at 10s. 3d. for first class, sound at 10s. 7½d.; privately, on the spot, fine white Bengal has been sold at 12s. 6d., middling Bengal at 11s. 1½d., 670 tons Rangoon, per Bravo, at 10s. 9d. prompt 6 weeks, 400 tons Rangoon, per Wylo, at 10s. 6d., ex quay, 480 tons Neeransie, per Amazon, at 10s. 4½d., landed prompt 3 months, 860 tons Bassein, per D. Beterman, at 10s. 4½d., ex quay. For arrival, the cargo per Hotspur, 800 tons Moulmein, September sailing, at 10s. 4½d., ex ship for London, and the cargo per Riversdale, about 2,000 tons Rangoon, September shipment, has been sold at 10s. 6d. ex ship for London.

SPICES.—Nutmegs in good demand, and about 1d. per lb. dearer; 27 cases Singapore of recent import sold, average 78 nuts to the lb. at 3s. 5d., with one lot at 3s. 6d., 80's at 3s. 4d. to 3s. 5d., ordinary 100 and 124's at 2s., low 160 and 200's at 1s. 8d. and 1s. 5d., also 16 boxes 104's slightly wormy at 3s., 20 cases Penang also sold, 75's at 3s. 6d., 85 to 81's at 3s. 4d., 100's at 3s. 2d., and 19 cases Java, 68's at 3s. 10d. to 3s. 11d., 114's at 3s. 3d.: 9 cases middling red Penang of old import sold firmly at 4s. 6d. to 4s. 6d., 3 cases ordinary red Singapore at 4s. 2d.

SHELLS.—The periodical sales took place on the 10th inst., with the following result:—Mother o' Pearl: A large supply, consisting principally of Bombay, was brought forward, and met less demand; prices of medium and bold were irregular and occasionally lower, small selling at previous rates. Of 39 cases Manila 6 cases bold sold at £8 15s. Tortoise: A total of 3,363 lbs. of shell and hoof was offered, the former sold readily at an advance of 3s. to 5s. per lb., whilst the supply of hoof was comparatively plentiful, and prices declined 2s. to 3s.; no East India was offered. Other Shells: 45 baskets 13 bags and 10,000 loose Green Snail partly sold at 3d., small and broken 1½d. each; 195 cases 230 packages and 41 tons loose Japan Ear bought in at 18s. to 25s., except 5 tons, which sold at 14s. to 15s.; 21 bags Fancy Cowries sold at 12s. 6d. per cwt., and 12 cases Bull-mouth at 2d. each.

SAGO.—Sales can only be effected on easier terms, in auction good

small pearl in boxes bought in at 18s. 6d.; bags sold, ordinary 18s. 6d. to 14s., first-class sea-damaged fair quality at 14s. 6d., one lot sound large 15s., medium 17s. 6d., brown Borneo bought in at 14s. TAPIOCA.—Lower prices accepted for Eastern kinds, good Penang sold at 2d. to 2½d., Singapore at 2d. to 2½d.

ARTICLES OF EXPORT.

MANCHESTER GOODS.

The improvement reported last week has been barely maintained, and there is again a pause in demand both for Yarns and Goods. The change of tone appears to be chiefly due to the further advance in the Bank rate on the 7th inst. Producers, however, adhere steadily to the quotations, considering the limited business that has been done, although the feeling at the close is very quiet.

QUOTATIONS.

GREY SHIRTINGS, 38½-39 Yds. S.S.

Width	39 in.	38 in.	37 in.	36 in.	35 in.	34 in.	33 in.	32 in.
Quality	No. 4	No. 7	No. 10	No. 12	No. 14	No. 16	No. 17	No. 19
Weight	5 4	6 0	6 8	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 8	8 4
Count	12x9	12x12	14x13	14x13	14x12½	14x12½	16x16	16x15
Price	6s. 6d.	7s. 3d.	7s. 9d.	8s. 3d.	8s. 6d.	8s. 9d.	9s. 4½d.	9s. 7½d.
Width	39 in.	38 in.	37 in.	36 in.	35 in.	34 in.	33 in.	32 in.
Quality	No. 21	No. 22	No. 24	No. 26	No. 28	No. 30	No. 31	No. 33
Weight	8 4	8 4	8 8	9 0	8 4	9 4	6 0	7 0
Count	16x15	16x15	16x16	16x18	17x17	19x19	12x8	12x12
Price	10s. 3d.	10s. 3d.	11s. 6d.	11s. 6d.	11s. 0d.	12s. 6d.	7s. 3d.	8s. 3d.
Width	39 in.	38 in.	37 in.	36 in.	35 in.	34 in.	33 in.	32 in.
Quality	No. 35	No. 36	No. 39	No. 45	No. 46	No. 49	No. 56	No. 60 in.
Weight	7 0	8 0	9 0	10 0	9 0	10 0	11 0	12 0
Count	14x10	14x12½	16x15	16x18	14x13	16x15	16x15	16x15
Price	8s. 3d.	9s. 6d.	10s. 9d.	12s. 7½d.	10s. 9d.	12s. 1½d.	13s. 4½d.	14s. 7½d.

T-CLOTHS.

Width	32 in.	30 in.	28 in.	26 in.	24 in.	22 in.	20 in.	18 in.
Weight	6 0	6 0	7 0	6 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	8 4
Count	14x13	15x15	15x15	15x15	18x18	18x18	18x18	18x18
Price	5s. 10½d.	6s. 1½d.	7s. 0d.	7s. 1½d.	8s. 0d.	9s. 0d.	9s. 4½d.	9s. 4½d.
China Grey Shirts, 8½ lbs. (Eagle Chop)								
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maddapollams	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Long Cloths	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
White Spot Shirts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brocade	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Damasks	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cotton Yarn, Nos. 16-24 China	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nos. 28-32 do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No. 40 do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No. 40 Mule Twist	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

METALS.

IRON.—Welsh: Rails, £6 15s. to £7; Bars, £6 15s. to £7. Staffordshire Best: Bars, £8 15s. to £9 10s.; Nail Rods, £8 12s. 6d. to £9 5s.; Hoops, £9 15s. to £10 5s.; Sheets, £10 15s. to £11; Scotch, Pig No. 1, £3 2s. 6d. to £3 12s. 6d.; Swedes, Bars, Hammered, £9 17s. 6d. to £10 10s., Swedes, Steel in kegs, ½ and ¾ in., £14 to £14 15s.

YELLOW METAL.—Sheets, 4 by 4 ft., 6½d. to 7d.; Sheathing and Rods, 6½d. to 7½d. per lb.

TIN.—English Refined, £142. Tin Plates: Charcoal 1 C, per box, 29s. to 33s. 6d.; Coke, 26s. to 27s.

LEAD.—W.B., £20 5s.; do., other brands, £18 to £18 2s. 6d.; Spanish, soft, ex ship, £17 10s.; Sheet, £18 10s. to £19; Shot, kegs, extra, £20 10s. to £21; White, do., £25 10s. to £26; Red do., £20 10s.

SPELTER.—Silesian, £18 5s. to £18 10s.; English, smelted from ores, £18 10s.

The following is from Messrs. French and Smith's Circular:—Notwithstanding the continued high rate, and consequent tightness of money, Metals maintain well their position. Iron is very firm. Copper firm, but quiet. Tin Plates greatly in demand. Lead and Spelter steady.

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Ship	Captain.	From	At
Oct. 6	Thermopylae	Kemball	Shanghai	London
6	Batavia (Dut. ship)	Lackrooy	Java, for Amsterd.	Off Dungeness
6	Maria Rickmers	Joyce	Rangoon	Falmouth
6	Cymbeline	—	Singapore	Marseilles (I.W.)
6	Dunmore	Robertson	Batavia, for Rotterdam	Off St. Catharine's Pt
6	Scotland	Hill	Padang, for Amtdam.	Off Falmouth
6	Island	—	Manila	New York
6	Beani Umha	McCann	Rangoon	Off Queenstown
6	J. C. Potter	McClure	Singapore	Deal
6	Adelphol	—	Ceylon	Falmouth
6	Panic	—	Singapore	Liverpool
6	Norham Castle	—	Do., via Liverpool.	Clyde
6	Zeebloem	Gollards	Batavia	Texel
6	Velocity	—	Manila	New York
6	Alice Davies	—	Akyab	Liverpool
6	Sumatra	Buyser	Batavia	Texel
6	Krimpeu aan de Lek	List	Do.	Brouwershaven
Sept 24	Francis	Parnet	Colombo	New York
Oct. 7	Dorothea	Hinkman	Singapore	London
8	Elgin (str.)	Hutton	Shanghai, &c., via S.C.	Do.
8	Otto	Haark	Bassein	Bremerhaven
11	Priam (str.)	—	Sing., China, &c., S.C.	Off St. Catharine's Pt
11	Ajax (str.)	—	Do.	Do. (I.W.)
9	Cathrine	Burclini (?)	Manila (?)	Copenhagen

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Ship.	Captain.	For	From
Oct. 4	Eliza Annie	Daniels	Singapore	Cardiff
4	Vanguard	Lukes	Penang	Do.
4	Hertha	—	Singapore	Newcastle
6	Cheops (str.)	Hunt	Sing. China, &c., S.C.	London
7	Emblehope (str.)	Joss	Colombo, &c., via S.C.	Do.
7	Caroline Coventry	Ellery	Hong Kong	Do.
7	Carinthianshire	Watson	Shanghai	Do.
6	Salus	—	Galle	Newcastle
6	Sally	Wood	River Amoor	Cronstadt
Sept 16	Loch Lamar	Merryman	Shanghai	Freeport, U.S.
Oct. 8	Rathfern	—	Galle	Liverpool
9	Vier Gebroeders	Rahaak	Batavia & Sourabaya	London
9	Bestevaer	—	Do.	Shields
9	Hooghly	—	Galle	Do.
4	Minna	Thuren	River Amoor	Cronstadt
4	Auriga	Ronaldson	Singapore	Cardiff
Sept 29	Southern Queen	Richards	Galle	Penarth
Oct. 5	Adria	Large	Do.	Do.
6	County of Argyll	Duncanson	Batavia & Sourabaya	Clyde
9	Columba	—	Shanghai	Newcastle
9	Osmo	—	Galle	Do.
11	Jan Pieter Zoon Koen	Ouweland	Batavia	Amsterdam
11	Singapore (str.)	Mitchell	Colomb., &c., via S.C.	London
10	Arabella	McLean	Shanghai	Cardiff
7	Delphin	Lillenthal	River Amoor	Cronstadt

* After repairing.
(See Commercial Postscript and Correspondents' Letters.)

LOADING.

At LONDON.—STEAMERS VIA SUEZ CANAL.—For Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, and Shanghai: Canton. For Colombo, &c.: Yorkshire. SAILING VESSELS.—For Yokohama and Hiogo: Denbighshire, Lother, Lorton. For Yokohama: Solent. For Shanghai: Wylo, Titania. For Hong Kong: Osaka, Boyne. For Manila: Catalina. For Batavia, Samarang, and Sourabaya: Luctor et Emergo. For Batavia and Sourabaya: Stella Maris. For Singapore: Havelock, Istapa. For Penang: Vanguard. For Bangkok and Siam: August Friedrich. For Colombo: Tevot, Granville. For Colombo, &c.: Northern Queen, Acacia, Spirit of the North, Chacma.

At LIVERPOOL.—For Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, and Shanghai (via S.C.): Diomed (str.), Nestor (str.), Patroclus (str.). For Anjer: Tiber. For Manila: Adolfo, Mathilde. For Singapore: Sumatra, Aleppo, Robert Kerr, La Paix, Nor. For Batavia and Sourabaya: Madone. For Galle: Forfarshire. For Calcutta (via Colombo): Krishna (str.).

At GLASGOW.—For Yokohama and Hiogo (via S.C.): Zadkia (str.). For Singapore: Lochleven Castle. For Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, Foochow, and Shanghai (via London and S.C.): Gordon Castle (str.).

SPOKEN.

NABOB (Amer. barq.), Singapore to Boston, July 24, 22 S., 64 E.
THAMES, Colombo to London, Sept. 12, 20 S., 1 W.
CHALLENGER, Singapore to Liverpool, Aug. 19, 16 S., 5 W.
JASON, Prussia to Batavia, Sept. 4, 10 N., 26 W.

FLEUR, Batavia to Amsterdam, Aug. 16, 10 S., 12 W.
ELIZABETH (barq.), for Saigon, Aug. 11, off Pyramid Island.
TONY (N.G. barq.), Cardiff to Hong Kong, May 25, 4 N., 25 W.
ALERT (N.G. barq.), Hamburg to the River Amoor, Aug. 4, in Banca S.
R. J. F. G. (Dut. iron ship), Singapore to London, Sept. 12, 27 N., 36 W.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

Outward freights to the East by steamers, via S.C., continue to rule low; vessels to load coal for China are still inquired after.

Current Rates of Freight for Vessels on the Berth.

Per STEAMERS VIA SUEZ CANAL.—To Yokohama: 90s. meat. To Shanghai: 60s. meat. To Hong Kong: 60s. meat. To Singapore: 50s. to 60s. meat. To Ceylon: 50s. meat, 40s. weight.

Per SAILING VESSELS.—To Yokohama: 30s. weight or meat. To Shanghai: 35s. weight, 30s. meat. To Hong Kong: 25s. weight, 22s. 6d. to 25s. meat. To Batavia: 25s. weight, 30s. meat. To Singapore: 30s. weight, 25s. meat. To Ceylon: 20s. weight, 17s. 6d. meat. At New York, to China: — to — per ton of 40 cubic feet.

The current quotations for coal, &c., are as follows: From Wear or Tyne per keel.—For Shanghai: £38. For Hong Kong: £33 to £34. To Singapore: £21. To Batavia: £20. For Galle: £16. From Newport, Cardiff, or Swansea, per ton.—For Shanghai: £1 17s. For Hong Kong: 22s. For Colombo, 35s. For Galle, 15s. For Japan, 39s. to 40s. For Singapore, 22s.

The Admiralty have invited tenders for the conveyance of 21 tons stores to Shanghai, and of 99 to Hong Kong.

Insurances.

By steamers via S.C., or sailing vessels, f.p.a.: To Yokohama, 45s.; Shanghai, 40s.; Hong Kong or Canton, 35s.; Singapore and Batavia, 25s.

CASUALTIES.

The Hilarion, Barrett, which sailed from London, Sept. 22, for Colombo, whilst getting under way, Oct. 7, in the Downs, slipped her anchor and thirty fathoms of chain, to avoid collision with an Italian brig; after having her losses replaced she sailed from Deal on the 10th inst. for her destination.

The Maria, Agrell, from Shields to Galle, put into Plymouth, Oct. 5, with mainmast sprung.

A telegram from New York, received Oct. 7, by Atlantic cable, states that the Ferdinand, from Singapore to New York, had put into St. Thomas, dismasted.

The Ajax (str.), from China to London, broke her screw and was towed by the Priam for a short distance.

MISCELLANEOUS.

At MALTA.—Sept. 5, Washi (str.), from London, sailed for Japan after repairing.

At ST. HELENA.—Sept. 14, Halla, Ramsay, from Colombo, for London. Off ST. HELENA.—Sept. 12, Belted Will, from Manila; 14, G. F. Handel, from Zebu, for London.

Off EAST LONDON.—Aug. 19, China (ship), of Glasgow, from Batavia, for Amsterdam.

At SUEZ.—Danube, from London, for Japan.

At MAURITIUS.—Sept. 22, Eve, Mercer, from Saigon.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

Incorporated by Royal Charter, August 30, 1861.
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,500,000.
RESERVED FUND, £444,000.

The Corporation grant Drafts and negotiate or collect Bills payable at Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Foochow, Hong Kong, Kandy, Madras, Mauritius, Melbourne, Point de Galle, Shanghai, Singapore, Sydney, and Yokohama, on terms which may be ascertained at their office. They also issue Circular Notes for the use of Travellers by the Overland Route.

They undertake the agency of parties connected with India, the purchase and sale of Indian and other Securities, the custody of the same, the receipt of Interest, Dividends, Pay, Pensions, &c., and the effecting of remittances between the above-named dependencies.

They also receive deposits of £100 and upwards for fixed periods, the terms for which may be ascertained on application at their office.

Office hours, Ten to Three; Saturdays Ten to Two Threadneedle-street, London, 1871.

THE AGR BANK (Limited).

Established in 1833.
CAPITAL, £1,000,000.

Head Office:—NICHOLAS-LANE, LOMBARD-STREET, LONDON.

BANKERS.

Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie and Co.; the National Bank of Scotland; and the Bank of England.
Branches in Edinburgh, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Kurrachee, Agra, Lahore, Shanghai, Hong Kong.

Current accounts are kept at the head office on the terms customary with London bankers, and interest allowed when the credit balance does not fall below £100.

Deposits received for fixed periods on the following terms, viz.:—At 5 per cent. per annum, subject to twelve months' notice of withdrawal. For shorter periods deposits will be received on terms to be agreed upon. Bills issued at the current exchange of the day on any of the branches of the Bank free of extra charge; and approved bills purchased or sent for collection. Sales and purchases effected in British and Foreign Securities, in East India Stock and Loans, and the safe custody of the same undertaken. Interest drawn, and army, navy, and civil pay and pensions realised. Every other description of banking business and money agency, British and Indian, transacted.

J. THOMSON, man.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th of March, 1848, and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854, and 31st December, 1866.

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April, 1862.

CAPITAL, fully paid up, £3,200,000.

Reserved Fund £20,000,000 ... £800,000

HEAD OFFICE.—14, Rue Bergere, Paris.

AGENCIES.—Lyons, Marseilles, and Nantes (France), Alexandria (Egypt), Calcutta, Bombay, Hong Kong, Shanghai, Saigo (Cochin China), Bourbon (Reunion), and Yokohama (Japan).

LONDON BANKERS.—The Union Bank of London.
LONDON AGENCY.—13, Leadenhall-street E.C.

MANAGER.—Theod. Dromel.

The London Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases or collects Bills payable at the above-named places.

The Agency will conduct Banking business of every description with the Continent, India, China, &c., upon terms to be ascertained at the Office.

REALM MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).

16, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.

THE BUSINESS of this Company COMMENCED at the above Offices on MONDAY, the 15th May.

By order of the Directors,

P. MAUGHAN, Secretary.

16, Cornhill, London, May 5, 1871.

HONG KONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Capital, \$5,000,000. Paid up, \$3,000,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS and HEAD OFFICE in HONG KONG.

LONDON MANAGER.—W. H. Vacher, 24, Lombard-street

BANKERS—London and Agency Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES

Hong Kong Hankow Shanghai Yokohama
Foochow Hioho Ningpo Manila Singapore
Bombay Calcutta

The Bank grants DRAFTS upon and negotiates or collects BILLS at any of its Agencies or Branches; also receives DEPOSITS for fixed periods, at rates varying with the period of deposit.

EDUCATION.—ST. LEONARD'S-ON-SEA

TWO LADIES of great experience, and possessing excellent testimonials, RECEIVE a limited number of YOUNG LADIES or CHILDREN needing sea air, careful training, and education.

PARENTS

residing abroad would find this a most desirable home references can be given for England, India, China and Japan.

For terms, &c., address, M. H., London and China Telegraph Office, 2, Cowper's-court, Cornhill, E.C.

COWASJEE DINSHAW.

Close to the Landing Place, Depot of

EUROPEAN, CHINA, AND INDIAN WORK.

WINE, BEER, CHAMPAGNE, and SPIRITS of the best quality. Bombay-made Soda Water and Lemonade. Perfumery, Confectionery, Oilman's Stores, and Stationery of every description. Sola Topees and Canvas Shoes, &c., &c., &c.

STEAMER POINT, ADEN.

Drawing and Reading-room free to Passengers.

The London and China Express on SAT.

C. KRAMER begs to inform the public that he has established himself at this place as NURSERYMAN and SEEDSMAN, and is fully prepared to execute any orders for Japanese plants, bulbs, or seeds for any part of the world.

An experience of four years in this business in foreign parts, two of which has been gained in this country may ensure the confidence of customers.

Orders must be accompanied by remittances or references, and letters must be addressed to

C. KRAMER,

CARE OF W. H. SMITH, UNITED CLUB, YOKOHAMA.

FINE FLAVOURED

STRONG BEEF TEA

AT ABOUT 2½d. A PINT.

ASK FOR

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT,

Requiring Baron Liebig, the Inventor's Signature on every jar, being the only guarantee of genuineness. Excellent economical stock for Soups, Sauces, &c.

CHINA SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH COMPANY (LIMITED).

The above Company's Line between SINGAPORE, ST. JACQUES (near Saigon), and HONG KONG IS NOW OPEN FOR TRAFFIC, at the following rates for TWENTY WORDS :—

From LONDON to SAIGON and COCHIN CHINA	£5 17 0
„ „ „ HONG KONG	7 0 0
„ „ „ SHANGHAI	8 5 0

FROM PROVINCIAL STATIONS, 1s. EXTRA.

HALF THE ABOVE RATES FOR EVERY ADDITIONAL TEN WORDS.

POSTAGE TO ALL PARTS OF CHINA AND JAPAN, 1s. 6D.

MESSAGES from London should be forwarded from the FALMOUTH COMPANY'S STATION, 74, OLD BROAD-STREET.

MESSAGES sent from the Postal Telegraph Stations in the United Kingdom should be ordered

VIA FALMOUTH,

these words being transmitted free of charge.

(By Order)

THOMAS FULLER, Secretary.

66, Old Broad-street, July 31, 1871.

ART, PICTORIAL AND INDUSTRIAL. An Illustrated Magazine.

THIS Publication was commenced on July 1st, 1870, in the belief that an ample field existed for a high class monthly magazine devoted to Art; and already the result has fulfilled this expectation. 'ART' is produced in a form eminently adapted to the drawing-room table. It is handsomely printed on fine paper, in super-royal quarto, and each Number contains four or more Full-page Heliotype Illustrations, being reproductions of Ancient and Modern Pictures, Engravings, Designs, Sculpture, and objects of Industrial or Decorative Art.

Among the contributors to 'ART' are Messrs. BLANCHARD JERROLD, CHARLES BURTON, J. CORDY JEAFFRESON, G. W. REID, HYDE CLARKE, GEORGE AUGUSTUS SALA, W. R. RALSTON, JOHN FORBES ROBERTSON, HENRY BLACKBURN, G. W. YAPP, JOHN PIGGOT, JUN., E. OLLIER, &c., &c.

MONTHLY, PRICE HALF-A-CROWN.

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188, FLEET STREET, E.C.

T. W. JACKSON,
COMMISSION AGENT
SAN FRANCISCO.

SCHOUT AND CO.,
SHIPBROKERS AND FORWARDING AGENTS
AMSTERDAM.

NOTICE.

WE have this day established ourselves as GENERAL MERCHANTS and COMMISSION AGENTS at this Port, under the style and firm of THOMSON, VINAY, and CO.

From our experience in the Ceylon trade, we shall be enabled to care satisfactorily for all interests intrusted to our care.

Special arrangements have been made to afford every facility for coaling steamers with despatch at current rates.

A. G. THOMSON.
ED. G. VINAY

Point de Galle, 1st May, 1871.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

WRONGS MADE RIGHT.—Every day that any bodily suffering is permitted to continue renders it more certain to become chronic or dangerous. Holloway's purifying, cooling, and strengthening Pills are well adapted for any irregularity of the human body, and should be taken when the stomach is disordered, the liver deranged, the kidneys inactive, the bowels torpid, or the brain muddled. With this medicine every invalid can cure himself, and those who are weak and infirm through imperfect digestion may make themselves strong and stout by Holloway's excellent Pills. A few doses of them usually mitigate the most painful symptoms caused by undigested food, from which they thoroughly free the alimentary canal, and completely restore its natural power and action.

SINGAPORE DOCKS.

THE PATENT SLIP AND DOCK COMPANY execute SHIPS' REPAIRS of all descriptions in the most efficient manner under the supervision of European Engineers and Shipwright.

There are TWO DRY DOCKS, each capable of admitting two vessels at the same time, being over 400 feet in length, with depth of water ranging to 20 feet.

Adjoining the above there is extensive WHARF WAREHOUSE, and other accommodation, including every convenience for coaling Steamers, discharging cargo, and storing goods, together with ample MACHINERY and appliances for repairing iron steamers, &c.

Apply at the offices of Messrs. PATERSON, SIMONS and Co., Singapore; or 21, St. Within's-lane, Cannon-street, London, E.C.

WM. CLOUGHTON, Managing Director.
New Harbour, Singapore, January, 1870.

PORT OF AMOY.

SHIPOWNERS, AGENTS, and COMMANDERS are informed that the Dock Company's establishments at the above port afford every facility, at moderate charges, for REPAIRING and SPARRING VESSELS, cleaning and painting iron ships and steamers.

Their large Granite Dock has 286 feet length on the blocks, and at average spring tides can receive vessels of 16 to 17 feet draught. It has a caisson-gate and a powerful centrifugal steam pump, and an engineer's workshop fitted with lathes and tools, driven by steam; iron and brass foundries, boiler-makers' shop, a large smithy and carpenters and boat-builders' sheds. All superintended by resident Europeans.

Their two smaller GRANITE DOCKS can receive, at spring tides, vessels drawing 12 feet.

Spars, timber, and other Dockyard material kept in stock.

Quarters for officers and a DRY GODOWN for stores of vessels under repair.

ALEXANDER BROWN,
ESTATE AND GENERAL AGENT,

KANDY, CEYLON,
VISITS and reports on Coffee Plantations, estimates Crops, values Properties, buys and sells Lands, Goods, and Produce on Commission, and transacts all kinds of Estate and Agency Business.

CEYLON.
COFFEE ESTATES FOR SALE,

IN all Districts, Ages, Conditions, varying in size from 40 to 800 acres, and in price from £200 to £24,000. ALEX. BROWN, Kandy.

N.B.—Fifty-five estates now on the register. Thirty-five have been sold.

MOORE and HUNTON, CABINET MAKERS and UPHOLSTERERS PAUL-STREET and WORSHIP-STREET, FINSBURY-SQUARE, LONDON, beg to announce the completion of their new warehouses, containing upwards of Forty Thousand Square Feet of floorage.

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